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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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GREAT TRAIL DRAGS ON

METHODS USED BY PROSECUTION SHOW CAREFUL CANVAS OF EVERY AVAILABLE JUROR.

Republicans, Ranchmen and Church Members Accepted by It—Defense Apprehensive that a Riot Be Precipitated by Hired Thugs—Conservative Element Alarmed by Provoking Tactics of Pinkertons—Insane Agitation of "Socialist" Press.

Boise, Idaho, May 14.—The examination of jurors for the Haywood trial was continued to-day, five new talesmen being provisionally passed by both defense and prosecution. This makes nine jurors so far "passed," but it must be borne in mind that none of these have as yet been definitely accepted. The prosecution seems to be aiming to delay proceedings as much as possible, and it is beginning to be feared that the trial may drag out to three or even four months in length.

The court room was well filled when court opened at 10 A. M. Many out-of-town people were present. United States Senator Fulton of Oregon, was there. Several picture men were allowed the same freedom as the reporters, and worked their lenses on all the prominent figures in the case.

The Haywood family was all in court during the afternoon.

Judge Wood has decided that the court would sit during the trial from 10 to 12 in the morning and 2 to 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon. These short hours will also help drag the trial.

There is a big force of news men here. Representing the Socialist Party papers are Titus and his wife; George Schoaff representing the "Appeal To Reason"; J. C. Dalby representing the "Seattle Union Record"; Mrs. Hazlitt of the "Montana News"; Ryan Walker, cartoonist; Ernest Unterman, from Chicago. Other labor and Socialist paper representatives are expected to arrive as the trial proceeds.

The jurymen now in the box of whom only nine—have been passed by both sides, are amused to learn that in the effort to keep them from outside influence during the trial, they will be made to keep house. The law provides that such jurymen shall be kept together and in seclusion from public contact, therefore, rather than take any chances with the publicity of a hotel, Sheriff Shad Hodgin, who will be responsible for the custody of the jurors, has rented the Henry Konrad house directly back of the court house.

Four bailiffs, two for day service and two for night service, will guard the jury. The house will be carefully and constantly watched. Entry to the open lawn will be prohibited. One of the day bailiffs will remain at the house while the jury is in court and the night bailiffs will do no sleeping during their watch.

Boise, Idaho, May 15.—When court in the Haywood trial for the alleged murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg closed at 4.30 this afternoon, there were eleven jurors, temporarily accepted by defense and prosecution, in the box.

Earlier in the afternoon there had been twelve in the box. This filled out the temporary jury, and then the process of weeding out by peremptory challenge was begun.

The prosecution opened the peremptory challenging by removing W. M. Van Orsdale, a farmer, who had formerly been found acceptable. According to the prosecution, he seemed too anxious to serve, and they feared a surprise. No successor to Van Orsdale had been found when court adjourned, leaving the jury standing at eleven, of whom many more will be removed to-morrow. Probably no man now in the box will be retained finally.

The proceedings to-day were of a more lively character than the previous days. Judge Wood seemed jovial and eminently fair, and many laughs were raised by the answers of jurors under examination, or by fencing between the opposing attorneys.

Borah is giving out the statement that he is through with the land-fraud cases before the United States courts at Moscow, Idaho. He declares the indicted bankers and politicians have lied to him and lately refuse to answer his communications. The north Idaho evil-doers having been trying to get their cases continued on the ground that Borah is not there with them.

There were many standing in the court-room to-day. Henrietta Haywood retains her place near her father, who is hugely interested and takes a keen enjoyment in the proceedings.

Deputy Sheriff Roberts, who aided Sheriff Hodgin to subpoena the panel of 100 talesmen, may be arrested after an investigation by the defense, which is now going on. While talesman Allen Pride was being examined, he declared that when Roberts came to serve the subpoena on him, he talked about Orchard in a way that caused him, Pride, to form an opinion about Orchard. He did not say what the opinion was, but it was evident that he believed Roberts had tried to influence him against the prisoner. If this is proven in the investigation begun by the defense, it will end with Roberts's arrest, probably on a charge of felony. This was the charge preferred against Yost, on the statement of talesman Waggoner.

Boise, Idaho, May 16.—Nine different talesmen occupied the same jury chair to-day, in the examination of jurors for the trial of Wm. D. Haywood, secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, for the killing of ex-Governor Steunenberg. The ninth man, the only one to be passed by the defense and accepted by the court, was Joel Matthews, a farmer, forty-eight years old, native of Missouri, three years a resident of Idaho; married, a Democrat; Baptist but attends Methodist church. He was passed just as court closed to-night.

No session was held this morning, the court being adjourned out of respect for the late Judge Nugent, who died on Monday, after long and honorable service on the Idaho bench. In the afternoon session proceedings were begun to find a man to fill the place of talesman Van Orsdale, who was peremptorily challenged by the prosecution yesterday. Matthews was finally chosen.

The defense's first peremptory challenge was Allen Pride, but the challenge was deferred till to-morrow morning. The defense will contest the right of the prosecution to exercise ten peremptory challenges. Previously the State had only five, but the recent legislature, with, it seems, this trial in view, changed the statute to give the State ten challenges, thus strengthening the prosecution's position. The question will come up when the prosecution exercises its next peremptory challenge.

The methods pursued by the prosecution in qualifying talesmen, reveals the fact that they have carefully canvassed the county to ascertain the sentiment of every available man. The prosecution's questions indicate that they know the jurors' probable leanings. The majority of those summoned are Republicans, as is evident from the great number who were examined before a single Democrat was found. The prosecution's questions concerning the reliability placed on circumstantial evidence, and on the juror's attitude toward capital punishment are tenacious, indicating that they are thirsting for the prisoner's death.

Judge Wood has ordered the sheriff to supply the newspapers to the jurors after they have been censored by both sides.

A batch of witnesses for the prosecution, who have come to try to prove the yarn about the Pettibone "Hell-fire" dope that "destroyed the incriminating papers in the safe at Pocatello" arrived last night.

Boise, Idaho, May 17.—Another juryman was accepted this afternoon to fill the seat of Allen Pride, challenged by the defense. The new juror, is George Gribble, farmer, 36 years old, native of Wisconsin, has worked as a miner in several states; residence in Idaho 16 years.

The Court then brought forward the question of the protest of the defense against the prosecution exercising ten peremptory challenges. A lengthy argument ensued, at the close of which the Court ruled in favor of the prosecution.

The State then peremptorily challenged talesman Ewing. In his place qualified T. B. Gess, farmer till becoming an insurance agent 16 months ago, Democrat, old friend of Steunenberg, a freemason, resident in Idaho 39 years.

The defense used its second challenge in excusing juryman Bisby. To fill his seat was finally secured John Fischer, farmer, age 57, large family, Presbyterian, for 25 years a Republican, not a member of any lodge; owns a ranch.

The third challenge of the prosecution removed talesman Matthews. Isaac Bedell, farmer and stockman, owner of ranch in Colorado, for 19 years a quartz miner in Idaho, had been passed by the State to fill Matthews' place at adjournment time. The defense has not yet examined him.

The father-in-law and the brother of the county attorney both failed to qualify to-day. Both seeming anxious to serve, they were passed by the State, but challenged for cause by the defense.

Politics seem increasingly to be an important factor in the case. The master politicians seem to be gambling with the life of Haywood. The prosecution announces that it can begin to present its evidence in two weeks.

Boise, Idaho, May 18.—The work of securing a jury drags slowly on, and indications are that another week, and, perhaps longer, will be consumed in this tedious task. Chief Counsel Hawley of the prosecution declares that the state can present its case in two weeks' time.

With five peremptory challenges exhausted out of twenty; with thirty-two talesmen to be examined, eleven talesmen in the box awaiting peremptory challenges, and one still under examination, the case against Haywood opened this morning with small prospects of a jury being completed before the end of next week. Monday will see the beginning of the second full week of the jury getting period. It is quite possible that the present venire will have been exhausted before a jury has been secured. Should this prove to be the case, it is even likely that a third week, and even more, will be entered before the box is full and the case begins in earnest.

Boise, Idaho, May 19.—The defense in the Haywood case is apprehensive lest a riot be precipitated by the aggregation of gunmen brought here by the prosecution. Armed and desperate characters are intended to intimidate the friends of the defense.

Bob Meldrum, a former Telluride marshall, is Bulkley Wells' body guard. Meldrum was at one time a Wyoming cowboy, associated with Tom Horn, the cattle man who was hanged for murdering Willie Collins Boy. Gooding's imported body guard is Bill West, another gun man, who was tried four times in Elmor County for grand larcency. On the last trial West was convicted and sentenced to two weeks in the penitentiary, but was released on bonds, his attorney having perfected an appeal to the supreme court. West also killed a man on Thunder Mountain last year, but was exonerated by the coroner.

Thiele of the Spokane detective agency and several Pinkerton superintendents under McParland are conspicuous about the court house and town. Their conduct points to their being desirous of starting trouble.

The attorneys for the defense are urging all friends here not to talk, argue, debate, or resent any word or insult which may be tossed at them with a sinister motive behind it. So strong is the belief grown that the Pinkerton thugs are endeavoring to precipitate trouble that it alarms even the conservative citizens.

The trial closed Friday night with five of the twenty peremptory challenges used. When court adjourned Saturday, the prosecution and the defense had each used its fourth leaving six to come on each side.

To replace the last man excused by the prosecution, Isaac Bedell qualified: a farmer 22 years in Idaho, Republican, member of no lodge, member of church he helped raise in Sioux City, Iowa.

The defense excused on its third challenge juryman Starr. M. H. Goodwin qualified in his seat. Goodwin is a lumber dealer, 20 years in Idaho, native of Maine; has been carpenter, miner, stockman and farmer; avoided Civil War, went to California in 1872. Goodwin is an Odd Fellow, and has a number of cases pending in the United States Court. He was often challenged for cause by the defense, but the challenges were overruled by the Court. The defense therefore removed him on its next peremptory challenge.

The prosecution's fourth and last challenge so far, removed from the box juryman Rudge, and Joseph Chinn took his chair. Chinn's examination showed him to be a hack-driver, 49 years old, 24 years a resident of Idaho; he has owned a farm for four years. Chinn has had a great variety of occupations. Born in Missouri, he worked eight years in a lumber yard, two in the surveyor general's office, two as a rural mail carrier, and two as a policeman. He is a Woodman and a Redman; also a Democrat.

On its fourth challenge, the defense then removed Goodwin. The qualification of the next juror Daniel Clark, caused a sharp battle. He is a farmer owning his own farm, and 31 years resident in Idaho. He attends both the Methodist and the Catholic churches; never a unionist.

(Continued on page six)

HAYWOOD, THE EMBODIMENT OF LABOR

HE ACTS FOR ALL THE WAGE WORKERS; HIS VOICE BEING THEIR VOICE; AND WHEN HE IS WRONGED THEY ARE ALSO WRONGED.

[Special Correspondence to the Daily People and Industrial Bulletin.]

Boise, Idaho, May 9.—I arose with the firing of a gun, which I suppose is the sunrise salute from the fort nearby. It is not yet six o'clock. With the loud report there came in its wake the multitudinous howl of the coyote in the sage-brush-clad hills adjacent to Boise city. Monday, Darrow arguing in court the motion for a bill of particulars, had made a "Solemn declaration" that the Haywood case would be tried in a civilized country where the prosecutors are not entrappers seeking to ensnare men. But when I awoke a little while ago to the crack of the cannon, accompanied by the plaint of the primitive beast of the wilds, the thought occurred to me that we are where civilization and its opposite meet; and I am consoled by the hope that the powers of light will triumph over the powers of darkness, which the salute symbolized by announcing the triumph of dawn over the fleeting hours of night.

The object of the motion for a bill of particulars, was to bring the case upon a higher level, above the clandestine tactics of the prosecution, dictated and marked out by a detective agency. The granting of the motion would have brought the fight out into the open and the defendant would have been granted the greatest chance posible under the law for his life. And is it not the solemn duty of the State to protect the defendant in all of his rights? That is what the espousers of the modern state have solemnly taught.

Haywood, entrapped and in the dark, today exemplifies the labor movement manœuvered as it is by the master minds of the capitalistic state. Haywood stands the embodiment of the cause of labor today. When Haywood acts he acts for you and me fellow wage workers. When he speaks he speaks for our welfare. When he is wronged we are wronged. And if he is stabbed in the back, it is the wage working class of the world who is stabbed. It is important for our fellow workers to realize that every move made here for the good of the defense is for the good of us all and all future generations withersoever dispersed around the globe. We men who have traveled westward, seeking human freedom, that we might enjoy the blessings of sweet liberty, are now before the judgment bar pleading for aught Justice has to bestow. We here supplicatingly bow to the government said to have been conceived in liberty, whose constitution, statutes, rules of pleading and practice of laws of evidence, were supposed to be guarantees of the principles enunciated in the Declaration of Independence, and published to the world in that concrete form July 4, 1776, which indeed is but the American expression of those principles for which the oppressed, downtrodden and revolutionary class has fought on a thousand battle fields. It it but an axiom to say (or was so received and accepted at one time) that the Constitution, the Treaties and Statutes made in pursuance thereof should be construed in the light and spirit of the Declaration which "goes forth like an angel of Peace, liberating the down trodden; none so low as to be beneath its beneficient reach and none so high as to be beyond its restraining power." The barest recital of the procedure in this case under the light of the history of the world struggles toward human freedom and equality, is sufficient to indicate to the wise what the straw in the wind has to teach.

To those who must or want to be shown before the SHOW comes off that Haywood has not a fair show (if it is true that wordly pomp and power is to have any influence on this trial, which we hope not), I would refer them to the cartoon of Condo, run in "The Seattle Star," May 6. How truly it indicates the status of the case, future generations will probably appreciate better than this one. It needs to be seen to be appreciated. The Goddess of Justice standing blindfolded, surrounded as she is by the representatives of different interests, each shouting a selfish appeal. The mine owner occupies the highest level and most envious position is represented as shouting GUILTY!!! into her left hear. Just behind the mine owner is the figure for the miners union on the same level shouting "NOT GUILTY!!!" Below and to the right is the pompous politician who is shouting "LISTEN TO ME." Almost right in front is the diminutive figure labeled Socialist, who is shouting "CONSPIRACY!!" And last but not least is a form for the first man of the nation, duly labeled Teddy, with his left arm and clinched fist in a commanding horizontal position, while his noble right arm and unopened hand is thrust upward in a perpendicular and he proclaims the word, "UNDESIRABLE CITIZEN!!!!!" Amid all this uproar the Goddess of Justice has laid aside the scales and the sword and with her hands clasped her ears. Such is the significant attitude of the Goddess amid this confusion of tongues. My only comment is that if Justice does not control the balance and the sword then we are undone.

The hope of freedom is with us. We are on the trail here and all we ask is justice, but we have not received the crumbs of justice since our brothers were kidnapped by the corporate powers of wealth through the agencies of the State under the forms of law. The trial begins to-day and Honorable Judge Fremont Wood by his decision yesterday indicates that the strict letter of the law will be aderred to. One of the chief reasons assigned why he considered it would be an abuse of judicial discretion to grant Haywood's motion for a specific statement of the act or acts he is charged with and tried for was that the defendant had waived his right by pleading. And other reasons found by the Judge for denying the motion was the "solemn declaration of his counsel upon several occasions, of repeated statements of readiness for trial.

It is significant that in this, the greatest trial of modern times, the defendant has been kept in darkness surrounded by mysteries and threatened with a thousand surprises when the evidence shall be produced in court. The whole case seems to have been worked up by the detective associations and they have used various organs of the State in the preparation of the case; not a move seems to have been made but what it has been in accord with the outline marked by the detectives. The Governor has played a part; the first man of the nation has dispatched his valet with a message to Idaho and he himself has spoken from the throne; the Legislature responded with $100,000; the press will always play a part for the interest that it serves; and now comes the Court of the third Judicial District of the State of Idaho in and for Ada county. Whatsoever this Court shall sow the Nation shall reap. Let us hope that only the rights of man and not the rights of corporate wealth may enter into this case. They cannot prove that Haywood deliberately planned with Orchard the assassination of ex-Governor Steunenberg. That should be the issue of this case and the state should be required to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that Haywood did plan with Orchard to do the deed. And circumstancial evidence that Haywood was a union officer when something was done contrary to law by some one unknown (probably a Pinkerton at that), a thousand miles away in another state, at a time remote from all events directly connected with the ex-Governor's death, should have no weight.

W. R. Parks.

GLEANINGS 'LONG THE ROAD

En route from New Orleans, La., to Evansville, Ind., May 13, 1907.—The last week I have spent in the "Sunny South"—the land where Artemus Ward was confisticated, where he was ridden on rails, where, as he puts it, his experience was "thrilling enough for yellow covers." My experience was decidedly of pleasanter cast. In Paducah, Ky., then in New Orleans I was thrown in contact with men who will "be heard from" in the days that are at hand, altho' the Paducah contingent and the New Orleans contingent are of characteristics markedly distinct.

The Paducah men have been S. L. P. all along. During these last strenuous, critical seven years these men did for Paducah what skilled physicians do for a patient near one of whose vitals a tumor seeks to gather head. The skillful physician will in such cases cause the tumor to scatter. So did the Paducah men with all attempts of the A. F. of L.-ized S. P. to gather into an organization in the town. The descriptions the Paducah men give of the figures cut by the Gaylords and other such performers every time that, after some windy oration, a simple question was put to them before a Paducah audience, remind one of the descriptions one reads of collapsed balloons when they lie shattered on the ground. These questions always concerned unionism. The performers regularly went to pieces, utterly discredited before the crowd, and Paducah was saved the affliction of Gompersism, or, at present, Shermanism, disguised in Socialist political tinsel. In doing this and in carrying on the S. L. P. propaganda, the Paducah men were greatly aided by the happenings in and about their town. For instance—

The capitalist pretense that the employer is an abject devotee of the deity Supply and Demand, and that, in consequence, much as he would like to pay higher wages he simply cannot, seeing the supply of labor so far exceeds the demand, receives every day hard knocks—and conspicuously so. The supply of what is called "river niggers" falls far below the demand. The "river nigger," so-called, is a freight handler and river boatman. His wages are so low and the treatment bestowed upon him so inhuman that he "has made himself scarce." Obviously devotion to the capitalist deity Supply and Demand points to the remedy—higher wages. But no. The deity, in this, as in all other instances in the capitalist pantheon, is a scrub-deity. It is there only to "catch flies." When the supply exceeds the demand, then the deity is venerated and the veneration is demanded as a sacred, patriotic, sanctity-of-the-family-upholding duty. When the demand exceeds the supply then the deity is soundly cuffed by her heathen quondam worshiper, and he proceeds to "rectify" things with the aid of the policeman's club and revolver. The police along the river are essentially "shanghaiers." They furnish the employer with the "river niggers" he needs. Upon the slightest pretext colored men are arrested as vagrants—and there you have your "river nigger" ready made for the employer at the starvation wages of an imaginary immense supply and an equally imaginary trifling demand. The acts of desperate violence with which the "river nigger" is driven to retort are numerous and tragic.

On the other hand, that caricature of the capitalist, the craft unionist, is equally engaged in furnishing the Paducah S. L. P. with evidence. For instance: A certain contractor who does painting keeps an "open shop." His painters are all non-union and are called "scabs." When, however, he has "graining" to do he is compelled to employ "union men," no non-union men being in the market of that particular craft. In such cases my contractor first gets his painting done by his "scab" labor; then he transfers these to some other job; then he hires "union" grainers; and then, with chests inflated with the wind of craft unionism, the "union" grainers walk in, and, uncontaminated by the presence or proximity of "scabs," these union men (!) proceed to grain the work of the "scabs." As grotesque a carricature of Socialist politics as is the S. P., is the economic reflector of the S. P., craft unionism, a grotesque carricature of bona fide unionism.

As to the New Orleans situation, it typifies the fact of how poor an architect slander and underground agitation are. Nine-tenths of the agitation conducted by the pure and simple political "intellectuals" and their doubles, the A. F. of L. politicians who run the Socialist party was, and still continues to be, just slander of the Socialist Labor Party. These architects sought to and imagined they could raise a Chinese wall around the S. L. P. They sought to convey the idea that the S. L. P. was a sort of leprosy. The purpose was to keep their rank and file in the ignorance that similar capitalist methods seek to keep the working class at large in, concerning Socialism. The Chinese wall was to exclude acquaintance with the S. L. P. But slander, whispers, surreptitious correspondence that carefully omitted specification are poor architects. The star of civilization works against them. Do what the architects might, that Chinese wall could not be raised so high but that it could be looked over. The bona fide Socialists—not Socialists for revenue only—in the S. P. camp peeped over the wall; the S. L. P. likewise did some peeping. Kind recognized kind on the wall's either side. The peeps grew into similes of fraternity. Presently the wall was leaped over, until to-day, like the Chinese wall of old, the modern S. P. imitation article stands like a monumental mockery. Fraternal relations are being established among the SOCIALISTS of the land. As I said, New Orleans typifies this fact. An S. L. P. section with 30 and odd charter members, and now nearly 40 strong, has been organized mainly out of the SOCIALIST element of the S. P. that leaped the silly wall and got tired of the duplicity of revolution preached by S. P. officialdom.

Here, again, that "bulwark of capitalism," as the "Wall Street Journal" so aptly and so injudiciously called the A. F. of L. helped the work of clarification. Only shortly ago, Pat Welch, the president (these gentry are all "presidents") of the Central Trades and Labor Council published a letter over his signature against a proposed Moyer and Haywood demonstration! Shortly before that, that same Central Trades and Labor Council "indignantly" opposed the raising of the saloon licenses—the saloon and liquor capitalists issued the order and the "organized" A. F. of L. labor of New Orleans fought the battle. And now, even now, the scabbery that is inherent in craft unionism is exhibiting itself in the Alcus box factory—the box makers are on strike, and the A. F. of L. engineer remains at work thus scabbing upon his fellow workers. A significant incident occurred indicative of the temper that such a continuous performance of scabbery is awakening. Covington Hall, a recent S. P. man now in the S. L. P., tells the story that a bundle of admission cards for my New Orleans meetings and un-desecrated by the I. T. U. label, which fitly ornamented the printed injunction issued by the Chicago Typothetae against the I. T. U. men on strike, was returned to him with the legend plastered on the back of each card: "Returned because of absence of union label." The cards were returned by one of the labor sub-lieutenants of Belmont's Civic Federation. Covington Hall proceeded to state that with no other bunch of cards did he have such success. They sold like hot cakes among the rank and file of the workingmen. It was with difficulty I secured two of them for my collection of curios. No wonder "something dropped" in New Orleans and a stalwart S. L. P. section has been born.

* * *

Columbus, Ohio, May 16.—The above could not be finished on the train from New Orleans. It was finished in this city. I can not forego the temptation of rounding up this "Gleaning"—the last I shall send from the road—with the following skit from the "Labor World," a red-hot anti-A. F. of L. workingman's paper, born in Columbus of the endeavor of the A. F. of L. to follow its capitalist masters' behest to dislocate the working class.

"PIERCE, FLOOD, WYATT, FARLEY & CO.

"Expert strike breakers and dealers in scabs.

"Boycotts made to order while you wait.

"Main office, barroom of the Neil House.

"Charity Branch, Capital Tavern saloon.

"Office hours, from 10:00 a. m. till the lid goes on.

"After midnight, representative may

(Continued on page 4.)

ADAM AND EVE; AN ETHNOLOGICAL STUDY

BY PAUL LAFARGUE

(From the German by Fred Fellerman.)

(Continued.)

III. The Myth of Adam and Eve.

The contents of chapters II, III and IV of the book of Genesis, and the inserted myth of Adam and Eve in the first narrative, are a mixture of legends which have formed themselves in later epochs, one following the other, and which probably have been gathered in various countries.

To cover the insertion, the second chapter starts off with a resume of the preceding chapter. It reiterates that Elohim completed "his work" on the seventh day and that he rested on this day, and after that Jahve-Elohim steps upon the scene: it is he who speaks and acts. Let us stop a moment at this double-naming of God.

The translators of the Old Testament render without any distinction the names of Elohim, Jahve-Elohim and Jahve simply into "God the Lord" and "Lord." In doing so they commit a grave mistake, the same as a Hellenist would be guilty of if he would translate the names of Uranos, Chronos and Zeus, which belong to three successive generations of gods, simply into "God," as if they were a single celestial personality. Jahve is the singular. Elohim, on the other hand, is the plural of Eloah, and signifies the strong, powerful; the root "el" signifies the strong man, the bold man, the hero. Michel Nicolas remarks, that in the Old Testament the kings, princes and judges were called Elohim. (Michel Nicolas: "Etudes Critiques sur la Bible," 1862.)

Based upon the alternate use of the words Elohim and Jahve, Dr. Astruc, in 1753, concluded that Moses must have blended two different traditions into a single narrative. This remark has become the starting point of important studies about the text of the Pentateuch. Michel Nicolas was of the opinion that Elohimism was the old, polytheistic form of the Israelite religion, while Jehovaism or Jahveism represented a younger and more digested monotheistic form of the same. It is certain that the Jahve cult is of a later origin, because it is distinctly stated in the Bible that it was founded by Seth, Adam's son. (Gen. IV, 26.) According to English theologians, Jahve was the national God of the Jewish people, while Elohim was the forerunner of the multiplicity and universality of the gods of the trinity.

To-day one is perhaps entitled to give utterance to a more realistic conception. If one compares with each other passages in which the word Elohim is contained, then it will be found that the heathens use it when they address the Hebrews, and the latter use it when they address the heathens. In the eyes of the heathens it was Elohim who had liberated the Israelites from the bondage of the Egyptians. (I. Sam., IV, 8.) When Joseph was commanded to prophecy before Pharaoh, he speaks of the Elohim, (Gen. XLI, 16). When David prays the king of Moab for the protection of his family, he uses the word Elohim, (I Sam XXII, 3). This seems to indicate that the Elohim, whom Renan has so strikingly compared with the "spirits of the savages," were the common gods of all the Semitic tribes, and that Jahve was the Elohim, or more correctly, the Eloah of a single tribe, and also, according to English theologians, the God of a tribe or nation. Indeed, in chapters II and III of Genesis, there is reference to Jahve-Elohim, that is, to one of the Elohim by name Jahve, and in the first book of Kings it is related that the Syrians considered Jahve as one of the Elohim (I Kings, XX, 23 and 28.)

The word Jahve is derived from the verb to be, "hanah," and inasmuch as it is used as a substantive it means "the being in existence," the "essence;" Jahve therefore is an Eloah, a strong and powerful man, who outlives others, consequently he is a deified ancestor, whose cult was founded by Seth.—Baal, with whom he was continually at strife, likewise must have been an Eloah, who had been raised to ancestorship by another Semitic tribe.

An historic example, borrowed from the Roman genealogies, will bring into sharp relief the word combination of Jahve-Elohim.—The gens Cornelia divided itself into four branchees, which distinguished themselves from each other by the names of Scipio, Lentulus, Cassus and Sulla. One member of the gens, for instance, was called Publius Cornelius Scipio: Cornelius was the name of the gens and corresponds to the name of Elohim; Scipio was the name of one of the four branches and corresponds to the name of Jahve, which one of the branches of Elohim bore, and Publius was a personal name. Every branch of the gens Cornelia had its special ancestor, and consequently its special ancestral cult, but all four branches acknowledged a common ancestor and therefore assembled from time to time in order to celebrate in common the rites of that ancestor's cult. The Elohim were the common ancestors of all the Semites, but on the other hand Jahve was revered as a divine personage by only one branch of the great Semitic family.

At the period at which the description of the myth begins, the Jahve-Elohim had already reached a relatively high degree of material and intellectual development; they possessed towards the East the Garden of Eden, which was planted with trees and stocked with domestic animals and was watered by a big river, but "there was not a man to till the ground." (Gen. II, 5.) In order to get workmen they addressed Adam, that is, a branch of the Elohim, who still were savage and, like their oldest ancestors, roamed the forests and appeared to them as contemptible as "the dust," with which perhaps they likewise sprinkled themselves, as do the Australian negroes. Although the medieval feudal lords called themselves Christians and children of Adam, they nevertheless were thoroughly convinced that they were baked of a better material than the citizens and bondsmen: the Jahve-Elohim looked down with similar feelings upon their savage kindred.

They take them as slaves in the Garden and show them the trees and animals, which they are commanded "to dress and keep" (Gen. II, 15), and allow them to eat of all the fruits in the Garden, except the fruit "of the tree of knowledge of good and evil." (Gen. II, 17.) When Adam and Eve disobey and eat from the forbidden fruit, the Jahve-Elohim fear they would also reach out their hands "and take also of the tree of life, and eat, and live forever." (Gen. III, 22.)

The prohibition not to eat of the fruit of the tree of knowledge, and the apprehension lest Adam also take and eat from the tree of life, require two explanations.

The clans of savages bear the names of animals and plants, which are considered as their ancestors and therefore held sacred by all their kinsmen. This is the reason why in Egypt in a certain city it is forbidden to eat of certain animals or plants, while they eat of them undisturbed at other places. The image of the animal or plant, which is treated with reverence as the ancestor of the tribe, is generally displayed in the abodes and chiseled upon the graves of the kinsmen of the tribe and occasionally tatooed upon their skin. Robertson Smith, the learned professor of Arabic at the university of Cambridge, enumerates in his work a long series of Arabian tribes, that even in historic times bore names of animals and plants, from which, according to their assertions, they had descended. (Robertson Smith: "Kinship and Marriage in Early Arabia," 1885.)

The tree of life, of which Genesis speaks, was evidently a tree which was revered as a divine ancestor, like the "Reiva," the tree from which, according to mithraism, mankind originated. Upon Chaldaic tombs there is often found the chiseled image of a tree; the Babylonians and Assyrians revered the cypress, which is presented on various monuments and guarded by two genii, just as after the expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise, the way to the tree of life was guarded by cherubim with flaming swords. (Gen. III, 24.) Inasmuch as the Jahve-Elohim do not eat the fruits of the tree of life, they naturally forbid their helots the use of it also.

The tree of knowledge, of good and evil, has another explanation.

When in Australia the harvest of the fruit of the bread-tree threatens to be meagre, then the yam-roots and wild bananas are delcared "tabu," that is, their use is forbidden. If there is a scarcity of chicken and hogs, and the fishes are scarce in any bay, then chicken, hogs and the bay are declared "tabu."

But the "tabu," which is a prohibition for the general welfare, serves also the purpose of creating privileges among the various ages, sexes and classes. So, for instance, young fellows who had not as yet reached the status of hunters or warriors were forbidden to eat of the emu; on certain South Sea islands women never were allowed to eat of hog or man, delicious morsels, which were distinctly preserved for men. J. King, in his "Voyage de l'Astrolabe," relates that one day he had personally witnessed the killing of a young slave because he had dared to take some sweet potatoes which had been declared "tabu." The priests ordained the "tabu" in the name of "Eautas," one of the Polynesian deities. The religious prohibition impresses them with such a horror, that those who violate it by mistake, sometimes inflict upon themselves death by hunger. The "tabu" existed also with the Jews. R. Smith says that the prohibitions contained in the Pentateuch and the Leviticus, which regard many foods as "unclean," must not at all be taken to mean that they were "unclean" in the natural sense of the word; for the Hebrew word "tame" was not used to denote real unclean matter, but was the peculiar expression of a religious rite, whose sense is fully expressed in the idea of "tabu."

The tree of knowledge, of good and evil, was declared "tabu;" the fruits of it, which Eve found "good for food and pleasant to the eyes," were reserved exclusively for the Jahve-Elohim; to taste them was tantamount to an infringement upon their privileges and to equalize with them, and to become their equals; wherefore they say: "Behold, the man is become as one of us." (Gen. III, 22.) The pronoun "us" used in this verse indicates clearly that Jahve-Elohim was not a single individual, but that it must be understood as a totality of individuals, as that of a clan. Adam and Eve likewise believe they have become equals with their lords; they now blush concerning their nakedness, which hitherto had appeared to them quite natural, and so they demand to be dressed like the Jahve-Elohim. Dress is the outer mark of the different positions in life. In the British Museum of London there are to be found wonderfully preserved old wall paintings from the Nile valley, on which are represented female Egyptians of rank, dressed and adorned, and served by female slaves, who are absolutely nude like Eve before the fall. When in the American colonies a negro slave was liberated, it was his first care to dress and to ape the manners of his former master.

It is worthy of note that Adam and Eve do not of their own initiative partake of the "tabued" fruit. A third party must enter to suggest the idea of eating of the forbidden fruit, and, so to say, lift the "tabu." Hence the myth of the serpent, which is entwined with the narrative of Genesis.

Although the serpent is a creeping animal, or perhaps just because it "goes on its belly," has it played such an important role in the history of mankind. It was revered in nearly every land; with the Mexicans and the Egyptians it was a deity, the Gallas of Abyssinia regard it as the mother of mankind, and Orientalists assert that Buddhism is merely a transfiguration of the cult of the serpent; in the temple of Minerva upon the Akropolis the Athenians fed a serpent; St. Augustine tells of Christian heretics, the Ophites, who kept in their churches a serpent, which, upon the call of the priest, would crawl from its abode to lick the host, with which the faithful communicated. From Lucian we learn that the Greeks built temples in honor of Alexander the Great and offered sacrifices, because he was the son of a serpent which had begotten him on his mother, Olympia. In India the serpent Ahi is the foe of Indra, the father of daylight; with the Persians appears Ahriman, the god of Evil, in the form of a reptile and is depicted as the serpent with two feet.

In Genesis it is said that "the serpent was more subtle than any beast of the field." (Gen. III, 1.) The Greek impute to it the gift of prophesying and Cassandra and her brother, Helenos, had been endowed by a serpent with the ability to see into the future. The historian, Josephus, believed with his Jewish countrymen that the serpent was able to speak and had often conversed with Adam, and that it, however, had been punished by God with the loss of speech, Paracelsus was of the opinion that with speech it had not lost its wisdom, and that all reptiles still maintain the knowledge of deep secrets of nature.

Certainly, all these attributes have been ascribed, more or less, to all animals and even plants. Aboriginal man naively transfers all his own attributes to things which surround him, and he makes no difference between them and himself; they live, feel, think and act exactly like himself. For this reason, he considers them as his ancestors and is convinced that his soul after death will pass through animals, plants and even inanimate matter. It required a long process of development before man arrived at the point of separating himself from animals and plants and creating the "genus homo." The last progress of natural science consists in the fact that he is again placed in the animal kingdom.

(To be concluded.)

CHLOROFORMING THE WORKERS

How It Is Done on the Texas Railroads.

Cleburne, Texas, May 5.—A few items might not be amiss from this part of the world. Some queer happenings take place on the Santa Fe R. R. The shops are non-union, giving the men outside of the I. A. M. job trust a better chance of promotion. I find three-fourths of the machinists here with I. A. M. cards in their pockets, three of them boarding in the same house that I am. They don't like men outside of the I. A. M to work here as they say they are on strike. I can't see it that way. Conditions here are much better than on the Southern Pacific (an organized road); not so much "raw hiding;" men are allowed to smoke when not on duty, and to sit down when making long cuts on machines. For instance, on a milling machine the man has a big office chair with a cushion in it and uses it while the machine does the work.

The Santa Fe maintains a commodious Y. M. C. A. building here in which to chloroform the working class, that is, blind them to their own interests in the interests of the corporations. While strolling through it the other day I ran into a Bible class; the text under discussion was: "If a man smite thee on one cheek turn the other also; if he compel thee to go with him one mile go with him two; if he take away from thee thy cloak give him thy coat also." They also keep a number of experienced chloroformers traveling over the line lecturing in the Y. M. C. A. buildings, teaching the men how to be better mechanics and how to take an interest in their work; how to work harmoniously with their masters. They also publish and distribute the "Employees Journal" free of charge. In it you find all kinds of puffs for the railroad companies, what great charitable institutions they are, run exclusively for charitable purposes it seems; points out the great Galveston and San Francisco disasters, how the railroad companies, notwithstanding their severe losses, carried hundreds of cars of provisions and kept the people from starving, and how little the thanks are for their noble sacrifices. Nothing is said of the benefits to the railroads in having these harbors quickly rebuilt and in operation again. Without them they would have no traffic.

I began upon my arrival here by placing The Daily People and Industrial Union Bulletin on the files and tables in the Y. M. C. A., but found it a waste, as they get rid of them as soon as they are found there. The conductors' and engineers' journals are the only ones allowed on the tables. Why? I sometimes wonder in a vague, tired way how much the expense bill for chloroforming amounts to in traveling lecturers, maintaining Y. M. C. A. buildings, literature, etc., etc., etc.

Mother Jones was here, spoke April 25 and 27. A purely political speech; sentimental rot. The only good that her lecture did that I can see is that I was able to meet and locate the "Socialists" of Cleburne and distribute copies of The People and I. W. W. Bulletin.

I took several copies of The Daily People and Industrial Union Bulletins to the Secretary of the Socialist Local. He expressed surprise that the Socialist Labor Party had a daily paper and was much more so when I showed him Vol. VII. And again was much surprised and confused when I pulled out the "Industrial Union Bulletin."

The Socialist Local here boasts of 500 votes in the county, yet complain they can't get enough members together to hold a meeting. Between the "Socialist Party" and Santa Fe literature and lecturers and the Prohibitionists (Johnson County is dry), the capitalists have the working class here pretty well under control. However, there is excellent material here and some revolutionary literature would have good effect.

G. F. Carnahan.

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SOCIALIST REMINISCENCES OF MILWAUKEE

AN UPWARD FIGHT

By H. Bottema, Milwaukee, Wis.

(Concluded.)

That the old Socialist party was quite strong during and before '86 can be seen from the fact that a complete city ticket was put up by the party under the name of "Union Labor Party." The capitalist party sailed under the name of "Citizens Party." However, the "Union Labor Party" was beaten, but the fact that they were able to put up a whole ticket showed that there must have been something doing in those days.

After Paul Grotkow had left Milwaukee for Detroit and later had gone to California, M. Biron again gained control of the "Arbeiter Zeitung," or rather served in the capacity of its editor. At that time the whole movement was in a chaos. The office of the "Arbeiter Zeitung" was later on removed to State street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, where it has remained for many years.

Thus Mr. Biron was once more actually engaged in the labor movement.

As said, the years following the big strike of 1886 brought about a stagnation in the labor world. It took a number of years to get over the setback. However, as a whole, the big strike of May, 1886, has been a good lesson for the working class; especially for those that understood so very little of the struggle between capital and labor, and notwithstanding their ignorance, wanted to pose as leaders. But gradually Father Time healed the wounds and the working class again gathered around the standard of organization with as much vigor, hope and aspiration as ever before.

Hickler, at the present time connected with a capitalist German daily in Cleveland, Ohio, was for a short time the editor of the Arbeiter Zeitung. He was Mr. Biron's predecessor. Mr. Hickler accepted a position as reporter on "Der Herald," a Milwaukee German daily. He left the editorial chair of the Arbeiter Zeitung. Later on he became city editor on the same paper and at the present time is editor of a capitalist daily in Cleveland.

Again Mr. Biron became the editor of the Arbeiter Zeitung. The "Arbeiter Zeitung" at that time was still issued daily. The Socialists of Milwaukee were in those days a unit—a unit of solidarity of purpose. To illustrate what this oneness of purpose means, what it signifies in the labor movement, let us take the "Arbeiter Zeitung" as an example. When Mr. Berger sought to bring about the subjugation of the local Socialist organization and met his Waterloo, the Arbeiter Zeitung (Vorwarts) for lack of support, could not be issued daily any more. It became a weekly publication, as it is still up to this very day.

While we are at it, let us also state that the weekly issue of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" gained hundreds of readers in Milwaukee and throughout the State, but when later on the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" showed its disloyalty to the Socialist Labor Party, it lost almost all its subscribers.

But to take up the thread of our reminiscences.

Victor L. Berger on January 1, 1893, took charge of the "Arbeiter Zeitung," the name was changed to "Vorwarts." This was the first entrance of Berger in the labor movement. He had been a school teacher, but did not seem to like to continue his profession and thus became editor of the "Arbeiter Zeitung." There were two national Socialist movements at that time: the Cleveland and Brooklyn. Milwaukee was affiliated with the Brooklyn movement. Berger, as it seemed, wanted to do things on his own hook. At a meeting of Section Milwaukee, held at its meeting place on Fourth street in the year 1893, it was in the early spring, if I remember well, that about 10 members declared that they would apply to the N. E. C. of the party (Brooklyn movement), for a new charter. It was then said that as a new man had gotten hold of the "Arbeiter Zeitung" it was time to form a new party. Of course the deserters did not get a charter, such a thing would have been unconstitutional. From that time on the split in the Milwaukee Socialist movement dates its origin. Mr. Berger and a small clique of men should be thanked for it. An "independent" group of Socialists headed by Berger, J. Doerfler and a few minor lights had been founded. But let us go back a few years in the history of the political and economic labor movement of Milwaukee and Wisconsin.

Robert Schilling had in the year 1886 founded in the State the then Knights of Labor—the economic movement. He also was a prominent figure in the Greenback party. His paper, "Reformer," was printed on Market street, opposite the City Hall, and was half German and half English. Both the Knights of Labor and the Greenback party found in Robert Schilling a staunch supporter. When, however, later on, both the Knights of Labor and the Greenback party showed signs of decay the People's Party was founded out of the remnants of those two movements. The people's party elected Henry Smith, at present time Democratic alderman, to the United States Congress. Later on, when the People's Party dwindled down to almost nothing, Mr. Berger, by organizing an independent group of Socialists, had plans all arranged to gather the scattered forces of the erstwhile flourishing People's Party within its rank and to build up a large "Socialist" movement. In fact, he has succeeded fairly well in this; that is, in organizing the scattered forces of the old People's Party. But the thing still lacks that revolutionary spirit without which any movement will sooner or later go to the dogs.

The first political activity of the group of Socialists of which Berger was the leader, took place at the election of 1894, when a so-called "Co-operative ticket" was put in the field. However, the enterprise was a miserable failure. It would take too long to go into detail about the political and economic movement of those days. At that time, our comrade, Minckley, who had lived a short time in Chicago, and had also been active there in the movement, found in the city of Milwaukee an interesting lot of reformers, of all colors of the rainbow. Minckley, being an able speaker and debater, besides having a clean understanding of the basic principles of socialism, has done much to clarify the atmosphere. Many will remember the debate which he held with Mr. Ulrich at Frei Gemeinde Hall. The co-operative stores and kindred institutions which were advocated by Ulrich, Smith and others were hurled in the air, were shown to be an absurdity, a thing long ago discarded; since Saint Simon, Fourier and Owen, the one more or less advocated reforms. It is as but yesterday—it seems to me so clearly I still see before me the faces of astonishment, after Minckley got through with his explanation of the only true revolutionary movement—the movement as laid down by Karl Marx.

The old movement (Socialist Labor Party) kept on to the straight road. Comrade R. Wilke, senior, was organizer of Section Milwaukee in the year 1896, when the Section entered the municipal campaign. The convention was held at Casino Hall, corner Seventh and State streets. Charles Pflueger was put up for Mayor, Fred Schuster for Treasurer and Jacob Rummel was our candidate for Comptroller. We got 450 votes at the first election. Berger and his independent group did not that year, but two years later, again entered the political campaign. Robert Schilling and his People's Party took part in the election of 1896, but polled only 6,689 votes. The Socialist Labor Party has since, at every election, put up a ticket. The English society, known as the Academy of Social Science, was founded in 1895, and has under the same name for a number of years carried on the good work of agitation and organization among the English speaking people. It used to meet regularly every Sunday evening at Hoppe's Hall, Seventh and Walnut streets. It has accomplished much good. Later on the name was changed to "Young Men's Socialist Club,' at present better known as the English branch of Section Milwaukee of the Socialist Labor Party.

The "Kangaroo" disturbance did not do Section Milwaukee much harm. Jacob Rummel and a few others left the party, but otherwise the party suffered no setback. Rummel joined the Berger party and has once been elected a member of the State Senate. Later on when the Social Democratic party was formed, it found a warm supporter in Mr. Berger and his "independent" group of Socialists. Mr. Berger has always fought the Socialist Labor Party; he even went so far in his eagerness to denounce the Socialist Labor Party that John Most in his "Freiheit" used to reproduce some of the slanderous attacks which appeared in the "Vorwarts." The newly-founded Social Democratic party was a great aid to Berger. He now got aid from outside to further his cause. The readers of The People are well acquainted with what has become of the Social Democratic Party of this State. We have for the last five or six years through the medium of our papers kept them posted on what was transpiring in their camp.

The Socialist Labor Party has never been as strong in the Cream City, in fact, all throughout the Badger State as it is and has been during the last few years. The section has since several years established headquarters at Lipp's Hall, Third and Prairie streets. A long list of names could be cited of comrades who have been active in behalf of the revolutionary movement. Our own Richard Koeppel, at present editor of our national German organ, has, like so many others, made the movement what it is to-day —a healthy, pure but forceful stream, feared by its enemies, but loved and respected by those standing for a better system for a higher standard of civilization. This is the Socialist Labor Party.

"The Concentration of Wealth"

BY HENRY LAURENS CALL

Read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Columbia College, New York. December 27, 1906.

In this noted contribution to economic science, Mr. Call has shown not only the startling degree and growth of wealth concentration in the United States, but also the means by which this wealth concentration has been brought about. He has further demonstrated the justice as well as the necessity of society reclaiming all the instruments of production precisely as are "confiscated" the burglar's loot, the counterfeiter's coin, or the pirate's ship.

Some of the subjects treated are indicated by the following chapter headings:

1. A Half Century of Wealth Concentration.
2. The Growing Poverty of Industrial Society.
3. A Reign of Corruption and Plunder.
4. Industrial Society Sold Into Bondage.
5. The Modern Corporation a Monstrosity.
6. The Corporation Should Be Social, Co-operative.
7. Nature and Justice of the Required Remedy.

In this pamphlet Mr. Call has, in short, laid bare the whole industrial, financial and political situation. In the words of the New York World (applied to a former work of Mr. Call's) it is "a scientific, cold-blooded, mathematical analysis of modern industrial society, in which the tangled web of economic falsities, inconsistencies and anomalies is shown with the clearness of demonstration of a professor of anatomy."

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THE FRENCH C. G. T.

A FRIGHTENED BOURGEOIS WRITE-UP OF A SPLENDID WORKING CLASS ORGANIZATION—OPPORTUNISM OVERTAKEN BY INDUSTRIALISM.

Glasgow, May 5.—The Glasgow Herald, of Saturday ,April 27, printed the following correspondence on the subject of the French labor movement and the General Confederation of Labor. It is just the hostile thrusts and misapprehensions of this article which give it its value to Socialist eyes. They reveal the bourgeoisie terror-stricken at the solid movement against it.

The article reads:

At the present moment the Confederation Generale du Travail—or the C. G. T., as it is now familiarly called—is the dominant force of French Socialism. Greffuhles, Pataud, Bousquet, and half a dozen other leaders form a sort of Socialist Council of Ten, which meets in secret, and directs the enormous forces of revolution at present piling up in France. But these men have, outwardly at least, no connection or communication with Jaures, Jules Guesde, Alemane, Brouse, or any other of the recognized leaders. The C. G. T. is the advance guard of the revolution; if it wins the first battle Jaures and company may take command of the main body and order the general movement; if they lose they can execute a strategic movement to the rear, and wash their hands of their compromising friends.

I have known most of the Socialist leaders for many years, and of the whole company the only one I really respect is Jules Guesde. Guesde is hopelessly impracticable, but he is at least sincere, logical and consequent. He will have no part with the bourgeoisie, he will not allow of a Socialist sitting in a bourgeois Ministry, and he declares the proletariat should maintain the war of class till it achieves a complete victory. But he is an old man, over seventy years of age, and more the thinker than the man of action. He lives in retirement in a little villa at La Garenne, outside Paris, and is little in actual touch with the masses. He is the prophet of the party, and looks the role with his long snow-white hair and beard. Guesde is respected even by his enemies for his uprightness and simplicity of life.

He and his party are thorns in the side of Jaures and the most opportunist class of Socialists, for he is a standing reproach to anything like participation in the division of the "loaves and fishes" of French political life. Jaures is one of the greatest living orators, and has a power of moving masses such as few men in Europe possess. His voice is one of the most powerful I ever heard, and can dominate the noise and tumult of the stormiest political assembly. Physically he is a thick-set, broad-shouldered man, with a leonine head. He was originally a professor of philosophy, and is therefore a man of superior education. But it must be confessed that his eloquence is sometimes a trifle wearisome. I have heard some of his famous five and six hours orations (the one on the Carmaux strike filled two consecutive afternoons in the Chamber), and they ended by getting very tedious, and the whole thing is somewhat empty—many fine phrases, but few real ideas. He is seen at his best when addressing public meetings. This is why of late years his influence with the Parliament has been on the wane. In his recent duels with M. Clemenceau he was always worsted, as he has no powers of repartee, and was always disconcerted by the brilliant sallies of his opponent.

Another point of contrast to Jules Guesde is that Jaures has become a fairly wealthy man. Politics has been with him a fairly remunerative profession. His salary as editor of the "Humanite" and other Socialist papers has always been a high one; in fact, it was his excessive claims in this respect that brought "Petite Republique" into deep water and caused a split in the ranks of the party. As he also draws 15,000 francs a year as deputy, his income for years past has been a very handsome one. In fact, it is this very bourgeois quality of "looking out for number one" which has allowed the new leaders to force Jaures and his friends into the background.

One of Jaures former lieutenants was M. Gerault-Richard. When I first knew Gerault-Richard twenty years ago he was a struggling journalist, barely able to make both ends meet. In those days he inhabited the most modest of houses in the Monmartre quarter, and used to dine in a little restaurant in the Rue Lepic, where a meal with "pain a discretion" could be had for less than a shilling. To-day he owns a chateau in the country, occupies a fine flat in Paris, and is one of the lights in the company-promoting line, chiefly in the automobile industry. All that is left of his former uncompromising Socialism is the label, and even that is disappearing. From fiery red it has faded to a pale pink. His newspaper, the "Petite Republique," which he took over after Jaures was ousted, used to be called the "Petite Republique Socialiste," but in the last twelve months the word "Socialiste" has disappeared, and the tone of the journal is as bourgeois as anyone could desire.

Brousse is—or rather was—a medical man, though I doubt if he has practised for twenty years. His strong point is municipal government, and his term of office as president of the Paris Municipal Council was a very successful one. It fell to him to entertain three or four Sovereigns at the Hotel de Ville, and he managed to reconcile advanced Socialism with respect for royalty with great tact and cleverness. But all these leaders as they rise in rank become less and less irreconcilable; as they achieve wealth and position the Socialism becomes of a paler tint and their revolutionary ideas much less pronounced. Take the case of Millerand. Twenty years ago his famous speech at the Socialist banquet became the gospel of Collectivism, and he was in the very front rank of the leaders of Socialism—so much so that when Waldeck-Russeau offered him a seat in the Cabinet the whole bourgeoisie shrieked with indignation.

But that most cynical of statesmen knew what he was about. Before twelve months were out Millerand was solemnly excommunicated by the Socialist party; and now there is not a more opportunist politician in the Chamber, M. Doumer, his friend and ally, alone excepted. Pierre Baudin shared the same fate, and is now a bank director and leading company promoter, and I imagine that when M. Viviani and M. Briand leave the present Ministry they will find the doors of the Socialist tabernacle closed to them.

It is this tendency that has been the opportunity of the newcomers, the leaders of the Confederation Generale du Travail. They are frankly and openly revolutionaries. Their Socialism approaches anarchy and they make no concealment of the fact that they have in view the overthrowing of the present Republic and its replacing by a Socialist one. The doctrines they preach are simply anarchical. In strike movements they advocate the "action directe" (a euphemism for physical violence), "sabotage," the wilful destruction of material in hand of workmen, and other such gentle means of persuasion. The "sabotage" in the present bakers strike consists in putting petroleum in the dough, putting in no salt or too much, letting the loaves burn in the ovens, and similar means of "bringing pressure" on the masters.

But the leaders are no band of mere vulgar criminals. They are a band of men of very superior intelligence who are convinced themselves that all weapons are fair against the hated bourgeoisie. Their organization is excellent, far-reaching, and secret. They have taken the various trade syndicates (Anglice, trade unions) by categories and formed federations. Thus the bakers, cooks, grocers, butchers, and other similar syndicates form the Federation de l'Alimentation. The railways, omnibus, cab, tramway, and othe syndicates form the Federation des Transports, and so on. Each of these federations is represented on the central body of the Confederation Generale du Travail, the now formidable and dreaded "C. G. T."

One of the first conditions of admission to the Confederation is that each syndicate must give a written declaration that it will blindly obey the orders of the central body—that is to say, that it will strike or work by word of command. The Confederation's plan is to decree strikes of certain corporations and industries, one after another, and keep the social fabric in France in a continual state of unrest. When this has been sufficiently shaken loose the general strike will be proclaimed as the prelude to the great Socialist revolution. The Confederation has even been successful in bringing in the syndicates of civil servants.

The Confederation now no longer makes any secret of its aims. It placards the walls of Paris with posters calling on the soldiers to desert from the army, and reservists not to join the ranks in time of war. It is the first duty of the French soldier in time of war to shoot down his own officers. Their war song, the now famous "Internationale," has a verse stating that the soldier's first bullet must be for his own generals. This is even taught to children. The "Carmagnole" and the "Ca Ira" of 1793 have been left far behind. It will be asked why does the Government permit this? The reason is that the Socialist party in the Chamber are the watch dogs of the Confederation. Any stern measures against it will result in an interpellation, followed by an adverse vote, and down the Cabinet will go. Then the presence of Viviani and Briand, hitherto two of the main pillars of the Socialist party, ties the Premier's hands. They would, I think, gladly curb the Confederation, but not destroy it. But no middle course is possible. France is now, in my opinion, face to face with revolution or reaction. As M. Gaston Calmette wrote in the "Figaro" three days ago, "the situation demands a man. If that man is found in the Republic, so much the better; but if the Republic cannot find him, France will, and that will suffice."

Clemenceau is also bound by his past. No man ever thundered so much as he did against the employment of soldiers in time of strike, and by the irony of fate Paris to-day bristles with bayonets under his regime. On Wednesday next the city will be held down by 15,000 armed men. Twelve months ago I wrote in the "Glasgow Herald" that the armed force brought out last year was no remedy. The city could not be indefinitely held by troops, and when they were withdrawn the state of things which made them necessary would still remain. That is proved to-day. For ten days past the boulevards have been patrolled night and day by squads of Cuirassiers and mounted Republican Guards, and Parisians drink their coffee under police and military protection. The restaurants and hotels threaten to close, and the bakers to cease providing bread. The post and telephone services are seething with sedition, and any moment the C. G. T. may again decree that the city be plunged in darkness.

How it is going to end no one knows. Many believe that Clemenceau is deliberately giving the C. G. T. rope to hang itself, and that when the Republic seems on the verge of the precipice he is going to reveal himself as a man of action and energy, and act the part of a dictator. It may be so. Georges Clemenceau has gone through so many avatars that one more will astonish no one, but all the same, this is playing with edged tools. But in any case something must be done, and that quickly. As our German friends say, "Besser ein Ende mit Schrecken als ein Schrecken ohne Ende."

INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL

FIRST MEETING IN NEW HEADQUARTERS HELD SATURDAY.

The New York Industrial District Council, I. W. W., met at its new headquarters, 60 Cooper Square, for the first time on Saturday night. In spite of the fact that, owing to the gasfitting work being as yet unfinished the place was poorly lighted, much business was transacted. Organizers Fischer and French reported considerable agitational and educational work done during this week, principally among the 'longshore workers, whose minds are just now receptible because of the present struggle going on along the waterfront.

Among the correspondence was a letter from the secretary of L. U. 55, Fall River, Mass., which resulted from a mistake of the Daily People reporter who reported a previous meeting of the Council. The letter inquired if French had stated that he had held meetings in Fall River. The minutes of the Council showed that French had not so reported, but had stated that he had been in Fall River with John Murphy, of New London, and had spoken with Bateson, Oatley, Rigby and Barnes of local 55, and had told them of untoward circumstances having prevented him from going there and that he would let them know when he would be in a position to go there to carry out work which had been proposed some time previous. With regard to other matters inquired about by the Fall River local, French was instructed to furnish the necessary information.

A request from some metal bed workers in New Jersey who want I. W. W. speakers was referred to the organizer of the Newark Council. An investigation committee was elected to look into the troubles of I. W. W. workers in Brownsville building trades.

Many preparations for putting the headquarters in shape were discussed and decided upon. A full set of supplies and outfit for the Secretary of the Council were ordered. A committee was also instructed to look up telephone rates and see to having a 'phone placed in the office. It was also decided to transfer a large bookcase formerly belonging to the S. T. & L. A. from the meeting place where it now is to the new headquarters and arrange to stock it up with a full variety of I. W. W. literature, a stock of which is to be kept on hand in future.

[Through lack of space, a correction submitted by Organizer French on the matter referred to above, was unavoidably excluded from the Weekly People.]

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WOMAN'S FIELD

THE MORNING COMETH—WOMAN'S PROTEST ROUSES THE CHURCH TO DENUNCIATION AND THE SOCIALIST TO ENTHUSIASM.

(By Mary Solomon, N. Y. City.)

The dawn of a fair day is nigh. The morning cometh, is the answer of the watchman of the night. We believe it does. In "The Times" of Monday, May 6, there is a column of lamentations from Dr. Brann's sermon on the previous Sunday. He was out to watch the persons parading on Saturday night, May 4, and was heartbroken to see that, besides thousands of men, women and children were out protesting and breeding the revolutionary spirit, singing the Marseillaise and other foreign revolutionary songs, holding banners and flags with all kinds of inscriptions on them against the government and authorities. It is heartbreaking, isn't it, when men, women and children begin to feel, think, protest, and cry out when they get the blows that pain them? It is very sad according to the Rev. Father Brann. It is, however, encouraging to us, to hear the ones that are so much against us acknowledge that the people are no more obediently inclined to be robbed of their rights as human beings and be led any way it benefits their leaders. The morning certainly cometh. Woman is an important factor in the social problem. She, in her turn, is rapidly beginning to take an interest in the socialist movement, when she gets a chance to read or hear about it. All women do not get a chance to know about socialism as much as the men do, owing to the way they were kept and taught for many centuries, to be discreet, chaste, stayers at home, good, obedient to their own husbands that the word of God be not blasphemed (Titus II, 5). Men and women that attend socialist lectures or meetings and come home and are asked where they were reply "to a socialist lecture," and no more about it are "undesirable." It is doing wrong to socialism to leave your wife, friends and children in ignorance about it. If we want class conscious working men and working women, we must spread the knowledge of class difference and class struggle.

Women must get interested in socialism, and will, too, because it concerns them as well as men. Women that know about socialism and do not bother about it because they intend to get married and think they will be settled then, are far astray. When a working woman marries a workingman such as all working women get, she is not, so to say, out of the working class. If she has not to work in a factory the trouble is at home. The husband may earn enough to keep her while his work lasts. When he has produced so much that the capitalist thinks that if he kept him to produce more, the price of the commodity would fall, because it would be too plentiful, which means less profit to him, he will not want the workingman's services any longer. The latter may have bread as long as the capitalist has profit, and must starve when this ceases. If the woman is what is now considered lucky and she gets a man that has a steady job, and therefore works for a smaller price; they have plenty of cares, too. The bringing up of two or three children and trying to keep them dressed and fed well on a small income is one of them. The little house economies, after the big rent is paid; as to which is cheaper, which will last longer, which will suit best and satisfy both outsiders and insiders—all are causes of worry. It certainly breaks a mother's heart to watch two or three pale face children brought up in a flat where there is no pure air and only the dirty streets for them to play at the time when the poor little ones have to be prepared to be strong for what awaits them, that is, to work for the capitalist. If that woman has any sense or human feeling she has more than one reason to think and study and the result would be she would become a socialist.

Again, there are women that, no matter how they may care for a certain man, would have nothing to do with him, simply because he does not earn, by his labor, enough to keep him, not alone himself and his wife. Who is to blame? The man that is working hard all day or the man that is a rich idler out of the money that he robs from the other's product, not leaving him enough to live and marry on? I say if this woman would not take things as they look but search for the root of the evil, she would pretty soon find out that the reason she cannot gratify her inclinations is because she lives under a capitalist sytem, that makes marriage impossible for many men. In short, she will seek a remedy and would become a socialist. There is no workingman or woman living that has not every reason to become a socialist and know all about socialism, because of the difference it would make to the entire world. Onward in the battle for emancipation of the human race! Workers could exist without capitalists, but capitalists could not exist without the workers. Therefore the world is meant to be and will be for the workingman and woman.

THE CLASS WAR

TERRIBLE TO BEHOLD IN ITS EVERY-DAY INTENSITY—THE COMMODITY CHARACTER OF LABOR POWER ITS BASIC CAUSE.

By F. Wilke, Milwaukee, Wis.

"War is hell," said General Sherman. That sentence, though short, is, up to this very day, as significant an expression, when applied to the struggle raging between capital and labor—the class struggle—as when it was first meant to convey the terrible and beastly results which actual warfare leaves in its wake. Terrible to behold is this class war, this every-day battle—the maiming, crippling and slaughtering of thousands of workmen, workwomen and tender children, in the mines, in the factories, in the workshops, in fact, everywhere where capitalism—the system of production for capitalist profits, instead of social use—that hideous monster, sways its sceptre, and where strikes and lockouts are the disorder of the day.

The position of the working class is both humiliating and degrading. Misery, privation, starvation and degradation is the lot which the honey bee of our society, the worker, the producer of all civilization, has to stand and to endure. Must he, like the wandering Jew, bear forever this unjust lot, this heavy burden? Is he compelled to toil, toil, toil, forever, from early youth till death relieves him from all earthly pain and sorrow? Nay, and a thousand times Nay! The relative position of the working class and the capitalist class in society has its root and originates in the present system of wage slavery. It is very clear to all who understand this sociological fact that as long as the system is not changed, is left intact, so long will likewise the causes which it breeds—an overworked and exploited working class and an idle and expropriating capitalist class in constant conflict—remain, flourish and develop.

This class war, with its complete reflexes and its manifold phases, is the one absorbing topic that ought to interest every workingman, every workwoman, in fact, every one who has the interest of his own class, the working class, at heart. There surely is no one, no matter how low he may have sunken in the mire of circumstances, who does not wish, yea, hanker to better his own condition and also the condition of those who are near and dear to him.

Capitalists are fighting for the possession of wealth—wealth which they have not created. The agencies which are set in motion to keep the unjustly gotten wealth—plunder stolen from the working class—and to gather still more, meet with our condemnation and scorn. Human lives are sacrificed, families are separated, homes are destroyed, the future of little children is ruined by hard and long hours of toil; the father becomes a tramp, the mother an inhabitant of a "She Town," and their offspring, the future generation, the waifs of the street. And all this is going on so that the capitalist class, the leech on the very body of the working class, may continue to live and enjoy life without labor.

And yet we are told by the pulpiteer, the capitalist politicians and all those that profit and live in comparative idleness, that the socialist, the "disturber," has no right to criticize the present order of things. The socialist, the man who has applied the dissecting knife to capitalist society, knows that it is no more than a vast decomposing corpse, at whose demise the intelligent worker will not shed any tears.

Labor produces all wealth, but this fact is not yet fully understood by the working class. Consequently labor does not know, is ignorant of the very fact, that it is entitled to all it produces. But sooner or later this question, too, like so many others that have been solved, will also become clear to the working class.

Labor power as a commodity is another question of equal importance to a true understanding of the social question. The workingman is forced to sell his labor power, be it mental or bodily labor power, to the capitalist, the man who owns the factory, the mine, the railroad, the steamboat, the electric railway—in brief, the means of production and distribution. There is a labor market just as there is a market in which other commodities are bought and sold; just as there is an "iron market," or "a leather market," for instance. The labor power of the working class is treated as if it were iron ore or a bale of hides, etc.; for it (labor power) is dependent, like all other commodities, on the fluctuation of the market.

Note, however, that right here we are brought face to face with that essential and elemental fact that labor power differs from all other commodities which are placed on the market. Labor power cannot be hoarded for a future customer nor accumulated for a later market. It must be sold to-day. The laboring man who fails to sell his labor power to-day has forever lost the price, the wages, which that day's labor would have brought to him. Wheat, corn, steel, etc., can be kept for another market and then placed on sale. But the workman who fails to work a day, loses forever the wages he would have received.

The only commodity the workingman has to sell perishes each hour it does not find a market, passes out of existence and thus loses the potentiality of reward. Labor power is therefore the most fleeting and perishable of all commodities, and the working class whose sole commodity it is, whose comfort and very existence depends upon its instant and constant sale is always and forever at the mercy of the buyer of labor power, the boss, the owner of capital, the capitalist.

Why, then, claim, as do the pulpiteers and capitalist politicians, that there is freedom of contract between the laborer and the employer? How absurd and nonsensical of them to say there is freedom of contract between him whose daily existence depends upon the sale of that day's labor, and him who can, through his possession of the means of production and distribution, buy and wait at will, give employment or withhold it? This is the opposing position of the working class. This it is that enables the capitalists to sacrifice the laborers to profit in exchange for wages. This it is that brings about their conflict of interests, resulting in luxury for one and death and injury for the other. This it is that causes bloody strikes and lockouts, and is giving the labor problem its predominant importance. Let this opposition of class interests be given the consideration it deserves. The existence and emancipation of the working class demand it; and it is worthy of it.

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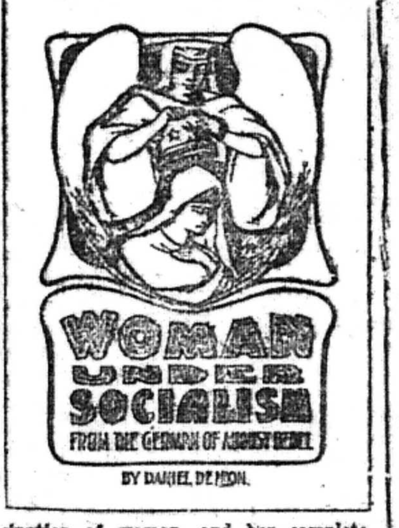

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He is free who lives as he wishes to live; who is neither subject to compulsion, nor to hindrance, nor to force; whose movements to action are not impeded, whose desires attain their purpose, and who does not fall into that which he would avoid.

Epictetus.

THE TRANSFORMATION OF ORCHARD.

The capitalist press has again resumed its campaign in behalf of the prosecution in the Haywood trial. This time, a too evident desire to do injustice, has given way to an attempt to restore confidence in the so-called public mind. No longer are unfounded stories of endless murders cited in the vain endeavor to prove the innocent guilty. Instead, the prosecution is laboriously at work polishing up its own case, in order to make it as presentable as possible. The first task is to remove the prevalent odium attached to Harry Orchard. A man so depraved as to swear away the lives of others, is certainly not a convincing exhibit in a murder trial. So Orchard is now being transformed from a degenerate, self-confessed murderer, to a "sane," "strong," and dignified "student of ecclesiastical history." Why, ecclesiastical history is not clear, unless it is to train him in the craft and cunning that is deemed necessary to his success as a witness.

The capitalist press says:

> "The fact is that the Harry Orchard, now in the penitentiary, is a very different man from the one arrested in Caldwell. The quiet, regular life he has led since then has made a considerable difference in him physically, but it has given him opportunity for a far greater change mentally. . . . He has become a religious enthusiast."

It is astonishing that, with a view to heightening the artistic effect, the capitalist press did not clothe Orchard in a cowl, much after the manner of some of Defregger's more serious monks. Nevertheless, as a study in penology and sociology, Orchard may yet rank with the most infamous criminals.

It's wonderful what a change of environment—even though it consists of nothing more than a term in prison—will do for a man. We may now expect workmen who are seeking a quiet, regular life and mental improvement, with religious garnishings, breaking into jail, with that object in view. Even now, not a few of them may be observed fleeing from the torture of economic damnation, by way of a smashed plate glass or a crime deliberately perpetrated. They have learned that suicide is not the only avenue of relief to members of their class. In bringing out the value of environment as a factor in the making of a man, the latest episode in the prosecution of Haywood is of some good; but otherwise, it is without merit, for the prosecution has gone too far to retrieve its lost ground.

"EQUITY" IN OPERATION.

A month ago The People took occasion to call attention to the American Equity Society. The People then said: "The American Society of Equity is a wheat growers' organization embracing the whole wheat growing country. Despite its high-sounding name it is a plain attempt to secure dollar wheat to the farmer by means of a corner. Millions may starve for the lack of surplus wheat, others in the cities may pay exorbitant prices for the foodstuffs of which wheat is the main ingredient; but the 'equitists' aim to put $150,000,000 into the wheat growers' pocketbooks in the event of success."

In how far the "equitists" are succeeding was reflected in the wheat speculating market of the 13th inst., when wheat was quoted at $1.03. The newspaper dispatches from Chicago state, "Prices have gone up 10 cents since the arrival of the Government crop report last Friday, showing 100,000,000 bushels shortage in winter wheat." Again, it is said: "There has been an advance of 22 cents since the 'bulge' started. It is a world's market and the crop depends entirely on the weather and operations of the green bug."

The poor green bug will have much to suffer for. But he will not be able to furnish a reason for cultivating only one-half the acreage in the Northwest, where he is conspicuous by his absence. According to one expert, the Northwest supply of wheat represents a value of $52,000,000, 25 per cent, or $13,000,000 of which have been added through the rise of prices within the past sixty days. In the meanwhile, from Glasgow comes this dispatch: "In sympathy with the soaring prices in the United States, Scotch holders of wheat are demanding substantial advances. . . . Scotch bakers have raised the price of bread on account of the increased cost of flour."

Here, then, we have "equity" (as understood by capitalist society) in operation. It means to enrich one class at the expense of another. It may ultimately mean more. The capitalist authorities have cited a grood crop as among the material things that will insure a continuation of "prosperity." With a wheat crop 100,000,000 bushels short, "prosperity" is greatly endangered. There will be less haulage for the railroads, and higher food prices for the laborers. J. J. Hill, who hails from the Northwest, where the wheat acreage has been cut in half, evidently knew what he was talking about when he said, "We shall soon hear the rattle of a few empty dinner pails." To profit, "equity", capitalist "equity," adds panic.

"LEGAL CONSTRUCTION."

U. S. Supreme Court Justice Holmes recently rendered a decision in seven cases involving the construction of the eight-hour law of 1892, by which the employment of laborers and mechanics on public works is limited to eight hours per day. The suits were instituted especially for the purpose of testing the applicability of the law to laborers and mechanics employed on dredges and river and harbor improvements, for which contracts amounting to $87,000,000 were held up pending the settlement of the cases.

Justice Holmes held the law to be constitutional, but that it does not apply to laborers and mechanics on dredges, and that men so employed cannot be held to be employed upon public works.

His opinion that the men employed on dredges in river and harbor improvements are not laborers or mechanics, was based on the ground that in effect such men were seamen to whom the law is not applicable. He said that all other employment is incidental to the work of the men on the dredges and to their services as seamen, and that therefore they must be classified as seamen.

Justice Moody held a diametrically opposite view, declaring that the duties of the men in handling the dredges are incidental to their work as laborers. Their principal duty was that of digging and removing dirt and the fact that they are employed on a vessel does not alter the case. Justices Harlan and Day concurred in the dissenting opinion.

"The New York Commercial" says of the dissenting opinion:

> "The distinction here drawn is sensible, at least. It is extremely doubtful if any 'hand' employed regularly on a dredge-boat could qualify and be shipped as an 'able seaman'; his work is exactly the same as if the digging apparatus were installed on dry land adjacent to navigable waters and the dredging operations were conducted from that point; and, in that case, he would unquestionably be a mechanic or a laborer and therefore subject to the eight-hour day restriction.
>
> "It is difficult, too, to discover on just what fact this Holmes opinion bases its contention that dredge-boat hands are not employed on 'public work.' They appear to be about as close to government work as they well could be."

"The Commercial" need not perplex itself over the matter long. The fact that judges make rulings that are apparently nonsensical, is not difficult of explanation. These rulings are of deep significance. The bench is there to protect capitalist interests against those of labor. The conservation and perpetuation of capitalist interests is the basis of interpretation in capitalist law. The decision rendered by Justice Holmes reflects the two processes by which all laws favorable to labor are rendered null and void. One is the process of testing its constitutionality; the other is to "construct" it. Heretofore the favorite procedure has been to write "unconstitutional" across labor laws. But in the cases under consideration, constitutionality is admitted; and constructon is called into force, with the results already noted. And so it will continue to the end of the capitalist chapter, that is, until Labor interprets the law, either through the election of its own judges to the bench, or its de facto control of the means of production and distributions, via industrial unionism and the inauguration of Socialism.

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"DIVIDING THE WORKING CLASSES"

One of the charges most frequently brought against the Industrial Workers of the World is that it "divides the working class," the inference which Socialist Party critics attempt to convey being that the working class is or should be united under the banner of craft unionism, and that anything savoring of division in face of the enemy is the worst kind of a crime.

That but two of the seventeen millions or more wage workers of the country are within the pale of craft unionism; that the pure and simple form of organization couldn't if it would and wouldn't if it could organize the body of the workers; and that craft unionism as an institution is nothing but organized scabbery, an aggregation of economic cannibals, are subjects not at all to the liking of people who haven't courage to defend in public that by which they profit on the quiet.

Division of the working class in the face of the enemy is a crime! There is no getting around that! Crime though it be, nothing else is to be expected of craft unionism, which is an integral part of the system of crime known as capitalism. In dividing the workers to the end that the reign of the exploiters be perpetuated, craft unionism is but serving its purpose in present day society.

One of the hardest things for many outside the Socialist Labor Party to swallow is the frequently reiterated assertion that the Socialist Party is but the political reflex of craft unionism. Fortunately, evidence in support of this is piling up, and the day is not far distant when they who are doing the dirty work of the American Federation of Labor will be hitting the high places in a mad effort to escape the wrath of their erstwhile victims and dupes.

The latest evidence in support of the S. L. P. contention is supplied by the New York "Evening Post" of May 4th. In speaking of the parade organized by the Socialist Party of New York and associated pure and simple unions, the "Post" says that the craft organizations threatened every member with a fine of five dollars if he failed to parade.

This brings out the astonishing circumstance that the Socialist Party of New York saw nothing wrong in such a method of forcing men into the procession, at the very time when its leaders, wilfully and well understanding what they were doing, prevented the participation in the Moyer-Haywood protest of the unions connected with the Industrial Workers of the World.

What the "Evening Post" has to say is of interest. "The anarchists are not the only local sympathizers with the accused miners in Idaho who have been denied the privilege of participating in the demonstration. What is much more important, numerically, at least, is the fact that the Industrial Workers of the World will not be in line. This is a rival labor organization hostile to the American Federation of Labor. There are about 8,000 members of the 'Industrial Workers' in this city. They all wanted to parade and sent delegates to the Moyer-Haywood conference, with a flag of truce, figuratively speaking, and a request for a cessation of hostilities just for to-day. But the request was refused.

"'We know,' admitted Secretary Solomon, 'that the Industrial Workers are in sympathy with Moyer and Haywood, but if we had allowed them in the parade we would have lost twice as many more from the number who were opposed to any show of co-operation between the two labor organizations.'

"So," comments the "Evening Post," "there will be 8.000 men along the line of march to-night who would like to be in the procession."

Mr. Uriah Solomon is a worthy representative of the party to which he belongs. Translated into plain English his plea is: "For the love of God, don't stand for a principle when it means a loss in numbers." Who, after reading his statement to the "Evening Post" man, will question the assertion of the S. L. P. that the S. P. is the political reflex of the A. F. of L.? Solomon himself establishes the point beyond the shadow of a doubt. Anything to please the craft union bosses, even to a forced division of the working class in a crisis. Here is a professed revolutionist electing to march with men forced into the parade under the threat of a five dollar fine, in preference to giving a place to men and women whose revolutionary attitude is an offense to those whom the S. P. must serve or die.

And the attempt to throw the responsibility for this unpardonable offense on the shoulders of the rank and file of the craft unions is quite in keeping with the contemptible piece of business. Some of the privates in the army of organized scabbery may, it is true, have objected to march with the Industrial Workers, but there can be no doubt that the initiative and compelling power came from the jackals of capitalism who are to the dominant class what Solomon is to them.

No wonder the "Evening Post" laughs! "The ousted Industrialists may get some consolation from the following transparency which is to be carried in the procession: 'United we stand, divided we fall!'"

One of the delusions of the S. P. devotees of craft union loaves and fishes is that they can fool the capitalist class; that the world is to be regenerated economically and morally by being stuffed with phrases, just as Wayland would perfect humanity physically by stuffing it with "Nutrito." But the "Evening Post" furnishes proof positive that they can do nothing of the kind. The paper in question, one of the most thoroughgoing exponents of capitalism in America, is well aware that in the program of the A. F. of L. and S. P. working class unity is an iridescent dream; that it could be nothing else with a movement the object of which, as expressed in actions, not words, is the division and consequent weakening of the working class; and, as a result, is inclined to regard indulgently the affair of which Secretary Solomon is the spokesman.

Not so the "Evening Post's" treatment of the militant I. W. W. For months past it has been printing articles on the struggle in Nevada, articles villainously misleading and bitterly hostile to the Industrial Union movement in that state. Harsh words from the capitalist class for the one and a good natured jolly for the other, should open the eyes of the workers as to who is dividing the working class, and also to the form of organization likely to advance their interests.

H. J. B.

Florence, Colo.

"OUR NATIVE SOCIALISTS."

"The New York Times," with its usual air of sapient asininity, dilates on "Our Native Socialists." It states correctly that the notion that "the main strength of the various Socialist groups in the United States comes from the foreign born," is an error; and it proves the statement by showing the Socialist vote to be largest where the native population is ditto. On top of this truthful statement, however, "The Times" imposes the fallacy that the foreign born are only Socialists because they are not yet acquainted with "our institutions"; and that, consequently, as soon as they make such an acquaintance they will cease being Socialists. It now remains for "The Times" to explain how "our native Socialists," who are thoroughly acquainted with "our institutions," having been born and brought up under them and are consequently permeated with their spirit, happen to be Socialists. The insinuation that they are "chronic victims of fatigue" is not sustained by either the histories of the states polling the native Socialist vote, or the character of the Socialist voters themselves, which is that of middle class, professional people, and skilled, intelligent workmen.

The fact of the matter is that the United States is par excellence the birthplace of Socialists. In no nation in the world is the concentration of capital so great as here. Bulletin 57, Census of Manufacturers for 1905, shows that out of the 216,262 establishments in this country, 51,156, or 23.6 per cent., owned by incorporated companies, possess eighty-two per cent. of the capital; while on the other hand, the individual establishments, numbering 113,961, or 52.7 per cent., possess only 7.6 per cent. of the capital; the balance being made up by firms with 47,942 establishments, and 9.4 per cent. capital, and miscellaneous, with 3,203 establishments and 1.5 per cent., to their respective credits. With such a preponderance of capital in favor of the corporations owned by a few capitalists, the middle class are forced into the working class, while the latter develop ever more out-of-works, unfortunates and criminals, as Robert Hunter's excellent work "Poverty," so well shows. Now, all the foregoing is confirmatory of the Socialist philosophy of capitalist evolution. Socialism teaches that capital will concentrate into fewer and fewer hands, to the detriment of the middle class and the working class; with the attendant social evils. Americans who are capable of something more than the sapient asininity of "The Times," perceive this, and consequently hasten to enroll themselves among "our native Socialists."

Again in no nation in the world is the class struggle so great as it is here. As a result of the concentration of capital disclosed in Bulletin 57 of the Census, this country is divided into two great classes, the capitalist class on the one hand, and the working class on the other. The first tend to an ever-greater possession of capital; the second to ever greater destitution; and, in the onward rush of their respective tendencies, both clash violently. The capitalist class seeks to subjugate the working class in order to insure its own triumph; the working class struggle to avoid the degradation of cooliedom. Carroll D. Wright's report on the Colorado labor troubles, pictures in vivid language, the actual outcome. It is one of rapacious warfare on the part of the capitalist class, and of manly resistance, backed by aggressive education and organization, on the part of the working class. Socialism teaches the class struggle; again is its philosophy confirmed; and again are Americans, who are not in "The Times" mental status, again able to perceive the truth, and again do they hasten to enroll themselves among "our native Socialists."

"The Times" is barking up the wrong tree. When the foreign born who are not Socialists, are here long enough to grasp the situation, the results will be beneficial to Socialism. The concentration of capital and the class struggle born of it, will take care of them, aided by Socialist propaganda and organization.

WAKE UP, EASTERN STATES!

YOU'LL BE LEFT BEHIND IN THE WORK OF INCREASING CIRCULATION, IF YOU DON'T—ANOTHER GOOD WEEK!

For the week ending May 16th we received 148 subs to the Weekly People and 76 mail subs to the Daily People, a total of 224 for the week.

The Weekly People subs by States: Cal. 10, Colo. 2, Conn. 1, Ill. 16, Idaho 1, Ind. 1, Ind. Ter. 1, Md. 1, Mass. 18, Mich. 5, Minn. 7, Mo. 2, N. J. 6, N. Y. 16, Ohio, 6, Okla. 2, Ore. 1, Pa. 14, R. I. 4, Tenn. 1, Utah 4, Wash. 12, Canada 10, Foreign 2.

The great industrial states show up poorly on this list. Further comment would seem unnecessary; but analyze the list for yourself, you of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the other industrial States, and say if this is a creditable showing of propaganda work by the militant S. L. P. Push the propaganda should be every serious man's endeavor.

Those sending five or more subs were: T. Kaucher, St. Louis, Mo., 8; Bert Surges, Vancouver, B. C., 8; F. Brown, Cleveland, O., 7; D. G. O' Hanrahan, Seattle, Wash., 5; C. Starkenberg, Fairbanks, Alaska, 5.

Total of prepaid cards sold $14.00.

Let our slogan be: 500 subscriptions a week!

The Labor News put out in the past week a new Edition of "Industrial Unionism" by Debs, and a new edition of "Socialism" by McClure.

* * *

The latest pamphlet: "Antipatriotism" will be ready within a few days and this will about complete Labor News production in the old building.

* * *

Once we are settled in the new place we will see what can be done to increase the Labor News output. Meanwhile rush in some orders and thus help us finance some new work.

* * *

Have you placed an order yet for the new edition of "Woman"? We are pushing on to the thousand mark in disposing of this edition.

* * *

Fail not to read "The Pinkerton Labor Spy", 25 cents; and ciruclate "The Great Conspiracy," 5 cents, the latter treats of the Moyer-Haywood case.

The important orders for the week were: Pittsburg, Pa., $16.50; Tacoma, Wash., $12.88; Pittsfield, Mass., $4.00; Chicago, $4.60; Jersey City, $4.00; Jerome, Ariz., $3.00; San Francisco, $3.00; Kansas City, $2.50; Bridgeport, Conn., $2.30; Auburn, N. Y., $2.00; Indianapolis Ind., $2.19; Van Vleach, Ont., $2.00; and $1.00 each from Fullestin, Pa., New Castle, Pa., Johnstown, N. Y., New Haven, Ct., Minneapolis, Minn., Fargo, N. D., Las Vegas, Nev, $1.25; Ouray, Colo., $1.40.

Instead of for a week, we really should do that much business each day. The working class will read. Give them the opportunity by bringing the literature to their attention.

THE MOVING FUND

TOTAL GOES STEADILY UPWARD — ANOTHER $100 NEEDED TO ROUND OFF ESTIMATED AMOUNT.

Seventy-five dollars were added to the Moving Fund last week, bringing the grand total up to $2,896.38; leaving a balance of $103.62 to complete the estimated amount of $3,000. There should be no let up in the collections, because this estimate is so near realization. The moving has practically begun. The new quarters are altered and painted and the work of removing under way. Every cent of the estimate will be required; so let there be no cessation in the work of collecting until it is all in.

Amounts Received:

List 9, Los Angeles, Cal., G. Shell, 75c.; A. Muhlberg, $1; J. Murphy, 25c.; V. Clinpovish, $1; M. W. Bradley, 50c.; H. Neilson, 45c.; G. Anderson, $1; D. Sanderson, $2; H. Carroll, 25c.; M. Hansen, $1; A. Campbell, 25c.; L. Haller, 55c.	$ 9.00
List 83, Minneapolis, Minn., N. Turngen, 25c.; J. Pilson, 35c.; List 86, Minneapolis, Minn., J. Ecklund, $1; A. Gretlan, $1	2.50
List 133, Brooklyn, N. Y., J. Luck, 25c.; "J. R.," 25c.; A. Fries, 25c.; A. Hammerle, 25c.	1.00
List 149, New York, N. Y., G. Blabe, 25c.; W. Moore, 25c.; W. Shmidt, 25c.; O. Luderer, $1; W. Graver, 50c.; G. Kryula, $1; H. Benke, 25c.	3.50
List 154, New York, N. Y., G. Thompson, $1; J. Nelson, $1; J. Davison, $1; P. Johnson, $1; O. Jansen, $1	5.00
List 202, Cleveland, Ohio, W. Schoenkampf, 50c.; H. Gahlhe, 25c.; C. Frank, 50c.; T. Mucho, 50c.; M. Polster, 5c.; R. Zillmer, $2; R. Hoepple, 50c.	4.30
List 285, Milford, Conn., "From Milford."	2.00
List 305, Pleasantville, N. Y., H. Mahland, $1; C. Lieth, $1 M. Halder, $1; B. Klingler, $1; P. Demarest, $1; A. Hahn, $1; F. Benke, $2; F. Brouckman, $2; Mrs. F. Brouckman, $2	12.00
List 320, Eatonville, Wash., J. Potter, 25c.; W. Smith, 25c.; J. P. Hansen, $1	1.50
List 459, Urel, Montana, M. Pressen	1.00
List 461, Rockland, Mass., J. O'Fihelly, 50c.; P. Loftus, 50c.; H. O. Cook, 50c.; H. Morgan, 50c.	2.00
Colorado, Denver, M. Cassell	1.00
Connecticut, New Haven, C. Wells, $1; C. Wehrle, 10c.	1.10
Massachusetts, Jamaica Plains, C. Christiansen, 50c.; Massachusetts, Lowell, F. Reedy, 10c.	.60
Michigan, Detroit, W. Dreyer, 25c.; G. Fauser, 25c.; W. Voss, 25c.; P. Barnewell, 50c.; H. Richter, $1.50	2.75
New York, New York City, S. Thompson, $3; J. Silverman, $5; New York, Yonkers, P. Jacobson, $6.80	14.80
Ohio, Cincinnati, Women's Socialist Club of Cleveland, $6.50; G. Blickensdoerfer, $2	8.50
Pennsylvania, Reading, S. Hinkel	2.00
Total	74.55
Previously acknowledged	$2,821.83
Grand total	$2,896.38

A. C. Kihn, Sec'y-Treas.,
Press Security League.

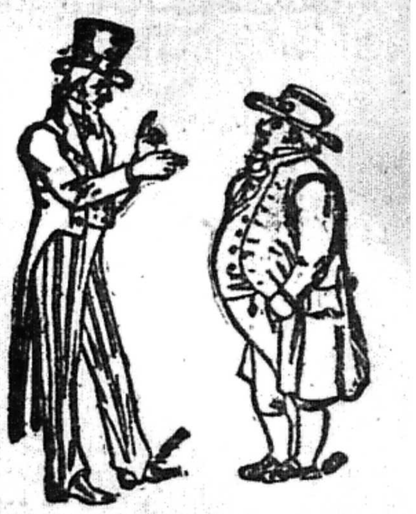
Friday, May 17, 1907.

Japan is now "enjoying" the "subsidence" of its spurt toward full-fledged capitalism. Large orders for machinery, most of which were placed in this country, will be cancelled as a result. Thus the Japanese "subsidence" will contribute to the American "relaxation" predicted by J. J. Hill.

Abe Ruef, the deposed boss of 'Frisco, enriched descriptive literature and summed up the hunger for corruption funds displayed by the A. F. of L. "labor leaders" when he said: "Those labor bums would eat the paint off the house if you'd let them."

Corey has sailed away with his newly wedded $5,000,000 bride. It will now be in order for the economists to dilate on "the rewards of abstinence."

Every subscriber and reader of the Weekly People, take notice: Remember that it is your duty to secure one new subscriber per month. Start in NOW.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

B. J.—What the deuce is the good of the trade union, anyhow?

U. S.—The mission of the Trades Union is to organize by uniting, and to unite by organizing the WHOLE working class industrially. Accordingly, the Union must organize not merely those for whom there are jobs and who can pay dues. The industrial organization that excludes the unemployed and non-dues-payers ruptures the solidarity of labor. The complete unification of labor is essential for victory. It is essential because peace cannot reign in a political party of warring workers; and it is essential in order to save the eventual political victory from bankruptcy.

B. J.—Bankruptcy!

U. S.—Yes, sir; bankruptcy. Do you remember the threat that the Trust magnates made to the Working Class in 1896?

B. J.—They threatened that if Bryan were elected they would shut down, stop production.

U. S.—And do you know what that would mean? It would mean the bankruptcy of the political victory.

B. J.—But what would enable the capitalist class to carry out their threat?

U. S.—The fact that the Working Class is divided between the organized job holders and the unorganized unemployed. The fact that the industries are not all organized from top to bottom. Without the practical solidarity of Labor in thoroughgoing industrial bodies the working class will be unable to assume and conduct production the moment the guns of the public powers fall into its hands—or before, if need be, if capitalist political chicanery pollutes the ballot box.—So there you have the gun that you have yourself cast—the gun, of "Ignorance Concerning the Union"—raking you fore and aft.

B. J. looks annihilated.

U. S.—But now comes the other gun—the gun of "Superstition Concerning the Union."

B. J.—What is that?

U. S.—It is the inevitable obverse of the attitude of men who foster a superstitious awe for the word "Union." Take the recent instances of Corregan in his Typographical Union, of Valentine Wagner with his Brewers' Union, of Berry with his Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. The conduct of the Gompers officers towards these men was an outrage against conscience and the Rights of Man. You and yours bent low. You allowed freedom of thought and free speech to be violated by the officers; you condoned by your obsequiousness the hedge of sacredness which the officers sought to raise around their own heads. The Socialist Labor Party tore down the hedge, and fought the mystifiers to a successful end. Every time an officer or an organization of Labor sins against any of the principles that make for solidarity, an additional rift is made in the unification of Labor. Every time a Socialist condones the sin by silence or by echoing the cry of "Union Wrecker" against those who raise their voice against the crime, you water the roots of Union Superstition. Now, then, the Trust magnates will avail themselves of the opportunity. As the National Civic Federation is now trying, these magnates will encourage such caricatures of Unionism as the Gompers concern; they will entrench themselves behind them; they will avail themselves of the superstitious reverence for the mere word "Union;" and they will dare you to lift an impious hand against the sacrosanct affair. And there you are!

B. J. looks crushed.

U. S.—The Trades Union is an essential part of the Socialist Movement. That Socialist Movement that neglects the Trades Union Question may flare up, but it will as speedily flare down again. The Socialist Movement that handles the Trades Union Question and that, accordingly, wages relentless war against the miscreants who take up the mask of Unionism behind which to serve the cause of capitalism, may struggle long; but it is bound to triumph: and when it does it will not be in a hole with the enemy's guns playing upon it. It will stand on the eminence, the foe below under its plunging fire.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

A LABOR NEWS GLEANER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The People is up to date and, like wine, is improving with age. Where members have not the time, inclination or ability to write up articles for The People they could assist it at least in sending in clippings, thereby increasing the stock of matter and giving the editors a chance of culling the best to be got in the way of interesting and instructive reading.

If I can find the time will write up on "Convict Labor," a subject so far but little touched upon in The People. No doubt, this seems to be the time when our paper must hold its place in the front rank as being the best labor news gleaner in the field. The logical result should be an increase in the number of sales. Members of the Socialist Party, the unfanatical ones, acknowledge that The People is the best Socialist paper that they receive.

Fraternally,
E. B. Mercadier.

San Jose, Cal., May 11.

WAGES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I suppose most of the workingmen are interested in wages and conditions existing in different parts of the United States or Canada. Here's the way I see it here, towns of Oak Bluff, Edgartown and Vineyard Haven (Tisbury), Massachusetts.

Wages: Building trades, carpenters, $2.50 per day; some few more and some less, it has been said, a considerable number less than $2.50.

Painters, $2.25 or $2.50 and even less than $2 for some. Work hurry up, most of it; very few if any first class jobs.

Plumbers, about the same as for the others.

Lathers, as low as $1.35, and most $1.50.

There are quite a number of fishermen in these towns who do quite well during the season, if they have good luck and have a little money laid by to work with or own their gear (boat and other fixings).

This is also a kind of summer resort; about 30,000 people here on this island (Martha's Vineyard) in summer. But, unless a person is well acquainted here, he might have a hard time summer or winter to get along.

There is, however, some demand for household help of all kinds. Wages are lower than city rates, and in some cases the jobs are harder.

The middle class is strongly in evidence here, with all that goes with it.

In the spring, April May and June all is hustle here.

Pay comes by fits and starts; you get it all right in time, but weekly payments are not in general use. There are a few contractors or bosses who do pay off each week; but when you get a job like that the wages are apt to be very low or the work harder. However, if you have good credit, you can live for a while, or, perhaps, you might borrow a fish line and a boat or a hoe and get some clams or fish if you have good luck.

The working class here are not class-conscious by any means. Haven't got to the point yet where they believe in any kind of a union.

However, never give up says
Yours truly,
E. C. H.

Vineyard, Mass., May 8.

WANTS MORE PARTY NEWS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have just returned from the meeting of Section Pine Bluff. We organized on February 3 and have 18 members. Our meetings are held every two weeks, and we are getting along O. K. Peter Winter is our organizer, Henry Brinkley, corresponding secretary, and Steve Brown, financial secretary.

I would like to see more of the comrades write. We should write more about our sections to let others know what we are doing. I think that the greatest thing we can do is to work for the working class; and I think it is our duty to do so. To be a Socialist is the grandest thing in the world.

We are watching the Haywood trial with interest; and believe it will come out right, in the end.

Viola Brown.

Pine Bluff, Ark., May 13.

DE LEON'S CHICAGO LECTURE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In spite of the many meetings that were held on the same evening to celebrate the First of May, Daniel De Leon spoke to a fairly large crowd Wednesday evening, May 1, in Chicago.

The crowd of about [illegible] were so attentive that you could hear a pin drop. So they sat for about two hours listening to the lecture.

De Leon spoke on Socialism, and the necessary methods to be used to attain it. In this lecture he criticized all false methods, such as ballot alone, and direct action alone, as being useless and unhistorical.

De Leon showed that neither of the two have the necessary elements with which revolutions are carried through successfully. To the direct action crowd he said that if they don't want to use the ballot box because it is a capitalist concession, why use "free speech," why use "free press," why use "free streets"? All are capitalist concessions. To the ballot alone people he said that the ballot is not a thing of magic nor of force. To make it useful we must have an economic organization such as the I. W. W., to back the ballot up, or it amounts to nothing.

The S. L. P. took the correct position, he said, because it combines both. Politics with direct action are right because in all struggles the two together always won.

For almost an hour after the lecture, the crowd remained and asked questions, which were satisfactorily answered. A great deal of literature was sold and all were highly pleased with the lecture. Even Prof. Arthur Morrow Lewis, who was one of the most attentive listeners, conceded that "De Leon was all right."

We only wish we could have De Leon with us for about two months to lecture every week, and we are sure we could have an S. L. P. movement in this city that would put every section in the shade.

J. B.

Chicago, May 3.

THAT GOLDFIELD "SETTLEMENT."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have been away from Goldfield for some time. I have had my liberty, but have been under surveillance for the last few weeks; that is why I have not been writing any on the late occurrences here.

When I got back to Goldfield, I looked over the bunch of Daily Peoples, which had accumulated, and found published therein the settlement agreement, as it had been issued from some capitalist source. The settlement as published is all right as far as the wording is concerned, but it makes a serious mistake when it says it was signed and dated.

There is no date to the agreement, nor no signature—merely a verbal agreement, the biggest farce ever perpetrated. But it helped to boost stock, put the job-seeker to work, and also added a feather to the glorious cap of C. E. Mahoney. Mahoney's name will now go down in the history of the labor movement along with that of Arthur, Mitchell, and Gompers.

Goldfield is booming again; lots of men are at work and are satisfied (so the papers state), and they are rejoicing. Why should they not? Nine of our best men are in jail on a preposterous murder charge, and how long they will be kept there I cannot say. Perhaps till after the Western Federation of Miners' convention, now set for June 10. Goldfield is disorganized and exploitation reigns supreme.

In all this there is one redeeming feature: The meeting which ratified the settlement went on record as against all business establishments who employed the A. F. of L. Several attempts were made to block the motion, many obstacles were thrown in the way of its being brought to a vote, but the spineless job-seeker and the would-be millionaire did not have the courage, finally, to vote it down.

W. J.

Goldfield, Nev., May 11.

SECTION SEATTLE'S NEW LIFE.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—Section Seattle is now settled in a good headquarters. We have been up against the rent problem for some time, but now have a room large enough for propaganda meetings, which will be held there Sunday nights. We meet every Friday night for our business meeting, which is attended by from 30 to 50 comrades.

Our membership now numbers upward of eighty. This is a fine showing, compared with last year at this time, when a mere handful were gathering in Comrade Dehley's office on Sunday afternoons, just holding the organization together.

Our organizer, Comrade D. G. O'Hanrahan, is a hustler. He holds five street meetings a week in the proletarian quarters, with the help of such speakers as Monette, Walsh, Mooney, Herz, Redman, Garner and others. The weather is propitious, the crowds interested and immense quantities of literature are disposed of. During April the sales amounted to over forty dollars. We are not allowed to sell books on the street without a license, so the plan followed is to sell the Weekly People and throw in a five-cent pamphlet. There is an ever growing demand for The People," "Industrial Union Bulletin," which is also sold at our meetings, and our Swedish organ the "Arbetaren."

Altogether the outlook for party progress in Seattle is very bright. Comrade De Leon spent three days with us, attended our section meeting April 12, and gave us a talk on party matters full of helpful suggestions. The Sunday night meeting has been reported in the "People." Sufficient to add the De Leon meeting "put the S. P. propaganda up in the air" in this town. We gained several new members; and one noteworthy result, some of our veteran S. L. P.'s whose enthusiasm was at low ebb, have got their "fighting clothes" on and are offering their services as volunteer organizers to other sections of the State who need assistance in carrying on the work.

Socialist.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Socialist Labor Party of Rhode Island wishes to thank those comrades throughout the country who have generously responded to our appeal for aid for our Italian paper, the "Ragione Nuova." The list of contributors will be published later.

Fraternally,
Jane A. Roulston, Sec'y.

WOULD BLANKET MOYER-HAYWOOD DEMONSTRATIONS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Detroit article in to-day's People moves me to call your attention to a perfidious action of the American Federationized Socialist Party in their Moyer-Haywood Conference at 84th street (Labor Temple), in regards to the attempted criminal disruption of the late Moyer-Haywood demonstration, which, however, was foiled by the splendid stand of the true revolutionary organizations.

At the last Saturday's meeting of the Moyer-Haywood Conference on 84th street, a letter was read from James Kirwan, acting secretary of the W. F. of M., acknowledging the receipt of the report from the Moyer-Haywood Conference about the "De Leonites and disruptionists." The letter promised that this report would appear in the Miners' Magazine, but asks for further particulars about "these De Leonites and disruptionists, who will stop at nothing in their disrupting capacity, as they in Denver have to deal with the same element of disruptionists."

Before last Saturday's Moyer-Haywood Conference meeting was opened a bunch of S. P.-ites discussed the necessity of stopping all Moyer-Haywood Conferences during the trial, because, they said, there will be actually nothing doing for the Conference and, further, we will show the capitalist class that we, the laboring class are not trying to influence the proceedings of the trial. Thereupon, the whole bunch agreed as one to stop the conferences, and dispersed. They went to the Socialist Party General Committee, next room, but left two or three at the Conference to do the job.

As soon as the Conference was opened, Schwartz was elected as chairman, and the minutes and correspondence disposed of. Delegate Wolf then made a motion to adjourn the Conference until June, giving the same reasons as the bunch had previously agreed on. This motion was quickly seconded, but some young fellows made a good stand against adjournment. Two amendments and a substitute for the whole followed, all in favor of adjournment. Delegate Albert Abrahams, a star of the Central Federated Circus, did everything in his power to bring about adjournment, but still the majority stood for continuation of the Conference. They finally agreed to leave it for next Saturday's meeting to decide.

At the S. P. General Committee meeting the same evening they also had quite an interesting and exciting show. The star actors were the manager of the Volkszeitung Mr. Krafft and dear old Mr. Oppenheim. The rumpus was about a theatrical play or plays wherefrom the manager wanted to get some money, and Oppenheim was opposing it. Finally, the manager resorted to calling Oppenheim bad names over and over again until he (the manager) was forced out of the room burning with anger and rage.

Indignant Delegate.

New York, May 13.

SPANKING A STATISTCIAN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In its issue of May 11th, "The Worker" publishes a compilation of the Socialist vote of the past two years by W. J. Ghent. The figures show that last year the S. P. lost 31 per cent., and the S. L. P. nearly 40 per cent. After having explained this decline by the spread of Hearstism and other middle class radicalism, and having attributed the larger vote of 1904 to the general dissatisfaction with candidates of either of the old parties, Ghent goes on to say: "But a far more important cause was the organization and activity of the Industrial Workers of the World. The founding of this body, with its open threat to the regular labor unions, aroused a great deal of antagonism on the part of organized workmen, with most disastrous consequences to our vote, but in actually reducing that vote in the face of the most solemn warnings against the fatuousness of their course, took a hand in the creation of this body, are now able to appreciate their folly. They succeeded in a few things, it is true. They succeeded in throwing the American Federation of Labor back into the hands of reactionairies. They succeeded in not only preventing an otherwise certain growth of the Socialist vote, but in actually reducing that vote by 31 per cent. in one party and by 40 per cent. in the party that STOOD AS SPONSOR FOR THIS ERRATIC INDUSTRIAL MOVEMENT. AND FINALLY THEY SUCCEEDED GLORIOUSLY IN SMASHING BEYOND REDEMPTION THE MOVEMENT WHICH WITH SO NOISY A BLARE OF DRUMS AND TRUMPETS, THEY HAD BROUGHT INTO BEING. Let us hope that no further outbreak of Socialist fatuity will occur before the next annual election."

The decline in vote, according to Mr. Ghent, is disastrous; it is due, in his opinion , to the formation of and activity in an organization which does openly atagonize the capitalist system and such organizations as the A. F. of L. that uphold it. In his view, it is the vote that counts, not the conscience that backs it. I have pictured in my imagination Debs appreciating his folly, and sobbing over the loss in the vote of his party merely because he did not heed the most solemn warnings. I have laughed to think that the formation of the I. W. W. threw the A. F. of L. into the hands of reactionaries, and have explained this sally of Mr. Ghent's by the fact that formerly the Volkszeitung crew must have styled themeslves revolutionaries, while now, having been unmasked , they are outspoken reactionaries. In his closing paragraph Mr. Ghent has suggested the thought that he may have written his article in the wilderness of Africa, or that he "knows it all" and needs to acquire no further knowledge. Why, Mr Ghent, the I. W. W. is alive and kicking; even the capitalist papers will tell you so. Neither your wishes nor the work of corrupt reactionaries will smash the I. W. W. beyond redemption.

F. B. Guarnier.

New York, May 13.

HOW TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

All persons desiring to attach themselves to the Socialist Labor Party, either by the formation of a local organization known as a "Section," or by joining as members at large, may proceed as follows:

1. Seven or more persons may form a "Section," provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., belong to no other political party and are not officers of a pure and simple trade of labor organization.

2. Isolated persons, unable to find six others to join with them in organizing a "Section," but desiring to become members, may do so by becoming members at large upon signing an application card, subscribing thereon to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P. and answering other questions on said application card.

For application blanks to be used in the formation of "Sections" and for application cards for the use of individual members as well as all other information apply to the undersigned.

Frank Bohn, National Secretary, pro tem., 2-6 New Reade Street, New York (P. O. Box 1576).

AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION

FROM THE FRONTIER TO THE FACTORY. ITS SOCIAL AND POLITICAL EFFECTS.

By JUSTUS EBERT.

A Complete Resume of the Subject.

Ninety-six Pages; Price, Fifteen Cents. To S. L. P. Sections, in Quantities, Ten Cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., 2-6 New Reade Street, New York.

TRUST CONCENTRATION

While Output Enormously Increases, Number of Industrial Establishments Falls Off Steadily.

One of the most striking facts in the Federal Census of Manufactures of 1905 is the tendency shown toward concentration into relatively few large establishments. Although the five years since 1900 yielded a remarkable development in output—no less than 30 per cent.—the number of establishments remained almost constant, with an increase of only 4.2 per cent. In almost one-half of the industries separately enumerated, there was either no increase at all in the number of plants, or a positive decline. Over 300 sugar refineries, almost 300 tanneries, over 200 woollen mills, and nearly 300 shoe factories disappeared from the records altogether; while the number of slaughtering plants, tobacco factories, paper and carpet mills, and the like, remained practically unchanged. And yet the annual product in 1905 exceeded that of 1900 by $3,391,000,000. What does this mean? Is the small manufacturer doomed to follow the ichtyosaurus and pterodactyl? May he, at best, hope to hang on to the fringe of things, like the duck-billed platypus in Australasia?

For purposes of closer analysis, comparisons may be instituted between manufactures, grouped in three classes. The first comprises those industries dominated either by the old-timers among the trusts, such as petroleum and sugar refining, liquor distilling, and tobacco; or those dealing in great staple products, like beef, salt, iron and steel. One needs not name the trusts; in at least seven industries distinguishable in the Census returns they monopolize from 75 to 90 per cent. of the business. The second group includes those industries controlled by a monopoly of from 40 to 75 per cent. These secondary, or imperfect, monopolies include such industries as the manufacture of woollen and worsted goods, leather, wood pulp paper, fertilizers, silverware, and rubber goods. Ten fairly distinguishable ones may be taken as typical. A third group comprises the lines of manufacture still conducted under old-fashioned conditions of free competition. Five such may be selected from the Census returns: cotton goods, boots and shoes, silks, knit goods, and carpets. If the trusts, as monopolies, are indeed responsible for the industrial concentration, so notable since 1900, differences of degree ought to appear on comparison of the returns from these three distinct groups. If, on the other hand, we are confronted by a well-nigh universal tendency toward large-scale production, these groups should manifest the drift to concentration in about relatively equal proportions.

The facts are contained in the following table:

	No. of estab'ments.			Value of product. (million dollars.)		
	1900.	1905.	Change p.c.	1900.	1905.	Change p.c.
Practical monopoly (7):	3,450	2,990	—13	2,072.9	2,416.9	+16
Imperfect monopoly (10):	5,299	4,754	—10	616.7	822.6	+33
Independent (5):	4,242	4,356	— 3	859.4	1,114.3	+30

All due allowance being made for the imperfect character of the data, these statistics are in line with probability, so far as the influence of monopoly is concerned. Concentration varies more or less directly with the degree of monopolization. Even after long antecedent experience, the great staple combinations during thse five years have either retarded the growth of independent plants, as in the slaughtering, iron and steel, and petroleum industries; or, as tablishments; so that the decline in the number is very striking. Among the imperfect monopolies, the decline in establishments is appreciably less. No striking reductions appear, except, perhaps, in the case of tanneries, woolen mills, and rubber plants. There were about 20 per cent. fewer leather establishments, and about one-sixth fewer woolen and worsted mills. The number of rubber and rubber goods factories was smaller by 23 in 1905, although the product increased over 40 per cent. The number of wood-pulp paper mills remains practically unchanged, despite an output 50 per cent. greater at the end of the five years. And this is roughly typical of the remaining imperfect monopolies in this class.

As for the independent, still unmonopolized industries, they alone as a whole bear witness to a growth in the number of establishments, commensurate with the substantial increase in output. The development of the South has led to the construction of about 10 per cent. more new cotton mills; and there are nearly 30 per cent. more silk mills. But, on the other hand, concentration in boot and shoe manufacture reduced the number of establishments 18 per cent., despite an increased output of about one-fourth.

The tendency toward industrial concentration is thus pronounced all along the line. The five years under consideration bear witness to it in the most positive manner. But, in addition, the influences making for monopoly have since 1900 gratly increased in intensity. The outburst of trust promotion in 1899.1901 was one of the most notable events in our entire economic history. In a night, as it were, industrial combinations sprang up on every side. Exactly half of the "trusts" enumerated by the Census were floated within the eighteen months prior to June, 1900. No less than $6,000,000,000, par value, of new securities—equal to seven times the national debt, and three-fourths of the market value of all railroad stocks and bonds—were offered to the public.—Evening Post.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

H. G., PITTSFIELD, MASS.—The books you name are all well worth reading. They are considered authoritative. For prices apply to the publishers, or some reliable book dealer.

H. B., MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Write the longer article described; pictures are barred on account of expense attached.

C. B. W., NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Of more importance than the abolition of the presidency is the abolition of the private ownership of the means of production and distribution. Sherman ceased to prevail because he did not have the economic backing of the revolutionary working class. Remove the private ownership of the means of production and distribution and you remove that which gives the president power. To remove the president in favor of a committee without abolishing private ownership, is to change the form while retaining the basis of present executive functions. The two houses of Congress are practically analagous to two great committees such as you suggest; yet one is dominated by Aldrich, the other by Cannon; both acting in the interests of private ownership.

M. H., DENVER, COLO.—The items are welcome. Send on more of them.

E. G. F., NEW YORK CITY—Freiligrath's poem, "Revolution," will appear in some future issue of the Sunday People, as you request.

S. C., SAND LAKE, MICH.—Song requested will be published in a future issue of the Sunday People.

J. K., DETROIT, MICH.—First—The person named is not a member of the Socialist Labor Party.

Second—E. B. Ford is the editor of the Referendum.

W. G. A., MANCHESTER, ENG.—Your supposition is correct. The alleged confession of the murder of Steunenberg, ex-Governor of Idaho, by "Debs, Moyer and Haywood," reported by the "Guardian" is a lie out of the whole cloth. Debs is not even among the accused; while Moyer and Haywood convincingly maintain their innocence of the crime.

PRESS COMMITTEE, NEW ORLEANS, LA.—As you will note, The People has a report of the De Leon meetings by Hall, who wrote to the National Secretary.

D. T., LUCESCO, PA.—First—"Le Socialiste," No. 16, Rue de la Corderie, Paris, four pages, weekly; subscription rates six francs ($1.20) per year.

Second—Yes.

S. A. B., DENVER, COLO.; W. F. K., DETROIT, MICH.; O. J., CHICAGO, ILL.; R. R., CHICAGO, ILL.; F. S., FARGO, N. D.; F. F., HARTFORD, CONN.; W. A. S., PADDINGTON, N. SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA; L. D. T., ABERDEEN, S. D.; J. A. B., DICKSON CITY, PA.; P. G. C., OSWEGO, N. Y.—Matter received.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 400 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every alternate Sunday, beginning first Sunday in November, 1906, at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at I. W. W. Hall, 12th and Jackson streets. General Committee meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Bisbee, Arizona, is still alive and kicking. All S. L. P. men coming to Bisbee, please communicate with M. A. Aaron, General Delivery.

Section Spokane, Wash., S. L. P. free reading room 110 Bernard st. Visiting comrades, I. W. W. members and all others invited. Business meetings every Sunday morning 11 a. m.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 709 Octavia street.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P. meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Every Tuesday night at 8 p. m. 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures. Science class Wednesday nights.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.,—J. C. Butterworth Sec'y, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, Fin. Sec'y, 266 Governor street, Paterson, N. J.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANS

Weekly People, 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year	.50
Daily People, 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year	$3.50
Arbetaren (Swedish Weekly) 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year	1.50
Der Arbeiter (Jewish Weekly), 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year	.50
Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung (German Weekly), 310 Champlain ave., Cleveland, O., per year	1.00
Nepakarat (Hungarian Weekly), 714 East 9th st., N. Y., per year	1.80
Ragione Nuova (Italian Monthly), 206 Atwells ave, Providence, R. I. per year	.25

He who comes in contact with workingmen reading either of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers and endeavor to secure subscriptions. Sample copies will be sent upon request. Address each paper as per address given above, and not as often the case, to the Labor News. Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

"The People"

Official Organ of and Owned by the AUSTRALIAN SOCIALIST LEAGUE and SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

A Weekly Paper published for the purpose of spreading Socialist Principles and organizing Socialist Thought. Its mission is to educate and prepare the working class for the approaching day of their emancipation from wage-slavery: to point the way to class-conscious organization for economic and political action that the days of capitalist bondage might be quickened unto the dead things of the past.

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—OFFICE—
61 George Street West, SYDNEY
STATE OF NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA.

A REMINDER.

Every subscriber and reader of the Weekly People, take notice: Remember that it is your duty to secure one new subscriber per month. Start in NOW.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

S. L. P. OF CANADA.
National Secretary, Thos. Maxwell, 798 Dundas street. London Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. Y. S. E. C.

A regular meeting of the New York State Executive Committee was held on Friday evening, May 10th, 1907, at headquarters, 2-6 New Reade st., Manhattan, at 7 p. m. All present. Adam Moren chairman.

Financial report for month of April: Income $87.05; expenses $71.33.

Communications: From Section Chautauqua and Monroe Counties, purchasing stamps.

Correspondence Bureau reported receipt of letters from sections, among them Scandinavian,, in regard to agitation done by them; also from Schenectady, Albany and Troy, in regard to joint conferences: they are holding open air meetings now in each city. From Reinstein, giving detailed report of meetings held by him on the way back to Buffalo, and making suggestions in regard to future agitation. The Bureau reported having sent letters to Kings, Queens and Richmond in regard to certain agitation matters, also in regard to Commissioners of Deeds; also that it had sent to all members-at-large a call for nomination of delegates to International Socialist Congress. Report received and actions endorsed.

Correspondence Bureau instructed to write to certain party members and ascertain whether they are available for a tour of the State for purposes of agitation. The Bureau was instructed to write to Section Onondaga in regard to their standing.

Adjourned.

F. A. Olpp, Secretary.

N. J. S. E. C.

Regular meeting of the New Jersey S. E. C. was held Sunday, May 12, at Helvetia Hall, Paterson, N. J. Quinlin in the chair. Julius Eck, of Hudson County, seated. Union County member absent.

Correspondence: From Labor News Co., Secretary to answer; National Secretary on delegates to International Congress and race federations; from Woodhouse, attended to by Secretary; from Section Seattle, inquiry as to Connelly matter, answered by Secretary; from De Leon, read and filed; Resolutions from Branch 2, South Hudson, Section Hoboken and Section Passaic calling upon S. E. C. to submit to referendum vote of the party in the State their demand for the withdrawal of James Connelly as member of the N. E. C., for the reason that, in reporting to the State convention certain actions of the N. E. C. he did it in such a way as to misrepresent them, to the injury of the party and the Socialist movement; from James Connelly, his resignation as member of the N. E. C. The Secretary was instructed to send the call for withdrawal and resignation to a vote of the Sections. Organizers are requested to call special meetings, if necessary, so that vote upon this referendum may be in the hands of the Secretary of the S. E. C. not later than June 1. Sections are instructed to see that local nominations are made at an early date for November elections.

Committee adjourned to meet June 1.

John C. Butterworth,
Secretary.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting of N. E. C., London, Canada, May 5. Weitzel in chair. National Secretary I. Maxwell and Committeemen Weber and Emery absent. Minutes adopted as read.

Communications: From Section London, sending in list of newly elected N. E. C. and National Secretary; W. D. Forbes as National Secretary and I. P. Courtenay, C. O. Weitzel, J. W. Pearse, G. Bryce, I. Hazelgrove, I. Maxwell and E. A. Rodgers as N. E. C. Same received and filed. From Section London, requesting a new charter as the old one was lost. Request granted. From Section Vancouver, asking National Secretary to forward stamps at once. The Acting National Secretary reported that he sent some on. Received and filed. From Section Vancouver, sending in confirmation vote on N. E. C. Vote unanimously for same. Received and filed. From members-at-large in Hamilton, sending in confirmation vote, voting 4 for National Secretary and 4 for J. W. Pearse, C. O. Weitzel, G. Bryce, I. P. Courtenay, I. Maxwell and 4 against I. Hazelgrove and 4 for E. D. Rodgers, if a wage worker; if not, 4 against. Vote tabulated in regards to E. I. Rodgers 4 for, as he is a wage worker, a machinist helper. From J. M. Reid of Toronto, stating he did not understand what the N. E. C. wanted him to do in re Ind. Labor Party, asking whether the N. E. C. could do something towards having a quarterly subscription to the Weekly People; also urging the N. E. C. to appoint a correspondent to The People.

Was moved and carried as The People has taken action raising the price of The Weekly People which they were forced to do on account of postage, it is the opinion of the N. E. C. that it was the only course open for The People and we are of the opinion that trying to procure a quarterly subscription would not improve matters, as it would take more time and energy looking up expiring subscriptions and would entail a lot of more more work at the Weekly People office; And further if price was raised to $1.00 for America it would pay.

The acting National Secretary was instructed to write to Section London to request them to appoint a correspondent to The People.

Reports: The acting National Secretary reported that he sent stamps to Vancouver and wrote to J. E. Farrel, of North Bay, and Ire P. Brown, of Beinfait, Sask.

Motion carried that usual procedure be retained, and the new members and National Secretary be notified to attend and take office at next regular meeting.

The acting National Secretary was instructed to procure a new cash book.

Meeting adjourned.

W. D. Forbes, Recording Sec'y.

CONNECTICUT, ATTENTION!

This year's State convention of the S. L. P. will be held at Hartford on Thursday, May 30, MEMORIAL DAY, at S. L. P. Hall, 34 Elm st. It will be called to order at nine o'clock in the morning.

As this is an off-year in politics, the nomination of a ticket will not be required; but the main attention of the convention will be directed to ways and means how best to promote the cause of the party in this state, and to elect the seat of the incoming S. E. C. Sections should not fail to instruct their delegates accordingly.

By order of the S. E. C.,
Fred. Fellerman, Sec'y.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

April 29—H. F. Cody, Paraiso, C. Z., Panama	$ 1.00
April 30—Section Tacoma, Wash.	25.00
April 30—Section Seattle, Wash.	35.00
April 30—Washington S. E. C.	25.00
April 30—Section Vancouver, B. C.	35.00
April 30—Pasco, Wash., Public meeting	15.00
April 30—G. Norling, Pasco, Wash.	15.00
April 30—Section Spokane, Wash.	25.00
April 30—Butte, Local S. P.	65.00
April 30—Section Minneapolis, Minn.	25.00
April 30—Section St. Paul, Minn.	25.00
April 30—Section Milwaukee, Wis.	25.00
May 10—Section Chicago, Ill.	25.00
May 10—Section Peoria, Ill.	15.00
May 10—Section Moline (Scand. Federation)	15.00
May 10—Section Springfield, Ill.	12.30
May 10—Section Belleville, Ill.	15.00
May 10—Section Paducah, Ky., public meeting	16.65
Total	$414.95

GLEANINGS 'LONG THE ROAD.

(Continued from page 1.)

be found in Seventh street office, Sign of the Red Light.

"Estimates and price lists beerfully given.

"Our work at the Franklin brewery speaks for itself.

"Give us a (cat's) call."

Who Farley is I need not inform the People readers. Flood and Wyatt are local scab herders for the A. F. of L. Pierce is the national A. F. of L. "organizer," who was sent here to disorganize the industrially organized brewers by ripping them up into their craft component elements. The "Labor World" has a growing circulation among the rank and file of the unionists who are in open rebellion against Gompers and Gompersism.

The world do move! Cowardice and treason may somewhat delay the march of Labor towards its emancipation. Neither cowardice, nor even treason, can permanently prevent the rise of the Socialist Republic, the Commonwealth of Labor.

DANIEL DE LEON.

HARTFORD, ATTENTION!

Locals 150 and 69 I. W. W. will hold a joint picnic on Sunday, May 26, at Johnson's Farm, on South street, Elmwood. Proceeds to be used to conduct local agitation in behalf of our organization.

Comrades, friends and sympathizers are cordially invited.

Take Elmwood car to South street; walk up this street till you come to small brown ice house on left, then turn left to place of destination.

THE W F M AND THE CASE

[Special Correspondence To The Daily People & Industrial Bulletin.]

Boise, Idaho, May 16.—Everybody knows that Ex-Governor Frank Steunenberg was brutaly assassinated by the explosion of a bomb at the gate of his home in the city of Caldwell, this state, December 30, 1905. It is admitted by the State that Haywood was a thousand miles away (or will be admitted), when the murder was committed. He was in Denver, Colorado, and was the General Secretary-Treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, the most powerful labor organization in America, at the time; and is also now. In form the W. F. of M. is an Industrial Union, not a trade or craft union; and all who know anything about forms of labor organization know that the industrial form of organization is invincible. My purpose, in diverting your attention momentarily to Industrial Unionism, is not to convert you thereto, so much as to emphasize the fact of the prominence in the industrial world of Haywood's position.

Shortly after the atrocious assassination there was arrested in Caldwell one Harry Orchard, of many aliases. It is known that he has been in the employ of the Pinkerton or other detective agencies for years. He has operated for them in Colorado and in the Coeur d'Alenes of Idaho and that too under the guise of UNION man. Shortly after his arrest and preliminary trial, all of which he acted out in a manner not usual for assassins, there was staged the 25,000 word confession, said to have been drawn out only after an appeal to the memories of childhood, the biblical stories learned at dear mother's knees, of the family prayers, and, in short, a detailed going over of all his early life before becoming bad; and then, at the psychological moment, the Priest of Corporate wealth McParland, is represented to have flashed upon the penitent the thought of the future, of death itself, of HELL staring him in the face, of purgatory; a long way up and far, far up almost beyond the vision of hope he pointed him to the star of heaven; and, thus, it is said that the only motive appealed to to get this world staggering confession was a latent desire, on the part of Orchard, to go to Heaven.

The next act in the drama marked the kidnapping, by the sworn officers of the LAW; officers solemnly sworn to uphold the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Idaho and the statutes made in pursuance thereof. It is perhaps a superfluity for me to recite here that the United States Supreme Court by a MAJORITY opinion, said that they would not look into the kidnapping for there was no LAW relating to such a procedure as kidnapping; and Haywood was told he had no rights that were infringed upon. It is known that the safeguards and constitutional guarantees which the progressive, enlightened and liberty loving peoples have fought to establish and maintain on a thousand battle fields, were swept aside and the will and wish of corporate wealth became the rule of action, became LAW. And the Members of the U. S. Supreme Court, when they took office, had made a solemn declaration that they would preserve and uphold these constitutional guaranties, these "SACRED RIGHTS", that the blessings that they hold would be enjoyed by future generations. It has not yet been a generation since McKinley took up the missionary cause of benevolent assimilation to extend to the islands of the sea American Institutions, viz. the American Constitution, the Treaties and Statutes made in pursuance thereof, IN SO FAR AS CONGRESS DEEMED IT WISE SO TO DO. The missionary spirit and programme was to extend to them the American Flag and American Trade by unfair selling methods. The facts on which these conclusions are based followed the American flag and then the American followed with the spelling book and a text book on theological institutions. "The American spirit" which was so rampant abroad has now gone by the board at home.

Either Haywood and his associates conspired deliberately to murder Steunenberg or they did not. Now can the State prove that they did? That is the issue, OR IT SHOULD BE, ACCORDING TO THE SOLEMN DECLARATIONS OF THE PROSECUTION. The conspiracy to murder Steunenberg may yet be shown to have been concocted by the detectives in the interest of corporate wealth. Facts may come to light which will show a motive whereby certain interests would be served thereby.

What we know of the plans to be carried out by the prosecution is reassuring that Haywood is ABSOLUTELY innocent of the charge of conspiracy to murder Steunenberg. There being no evidence of conspiracy, the State will drag into Court, or attempt to, the history of the labor wars in which the W. F. M. has been involved for the past fifteen years; and all incidents, even to the accidental killing of a strike-breaker, who did not know how to get around in an unknown mine, will be made to assume the importance, in the "public press," of the assassination of a President, King or Czar. Anything and everything will be introduced as evidence that can be shaped into a sensational story that will in any possible degree create in public opinion an impression that the W. F. M. is another name for the WESTERN FEDERATION OF MURDERERS. They say this case is to be tried in Court. But the outline of the prosecution's course and the presence here of an array of well trained world famous war correspondents is convincing to the wise that there is a higher court which, it is hoped, will demand the extinction of the industrial union known as the W. F. M. NO, NO, NO!! Not the extinction of any union that wealth can control and direct, but the eradication of the aims and objects from the minds of men of those union principles and objects that Haywood above all men cherishes and, while he was at liberty, so successfully inaugurated and promulgated.

The storm that is expected to follow the spectacular presentation of the case by the State is calculated to give rise to outbreaks which will call into action the military forces and in the terrible times that are to follow, "the people" and "public" will forget about the land grafters, the railroad oppressors and the wrongs of monopolistic interests generally and join in in the fray to extinguish industrial unionism from the earth.

I have only given the outline. I really wish all my theories here expressed would prove untrue, but the facts point to confirmation.

Wade R. Parks.

TREMENDOUS SENSATION

GOVERNOR GOODING MAKES BAD BREAK IN HAYWOOD CASE.

Boise, Idaho, May 17.—A tremendous sensation was created this morning as soon as court opened to continue the selection of jurors for the Haywood case now on, here:

Before the case itself was taken up, Judge Wood brought to attention the long write-ups in to-day's capitalist press of the interview with Harry Orchard given to, or rather, forced upon the representatives of the Associated Press yesterday.

The reports, which were sent all over the United States, were of a nature calculated to restore confidence in the now thoroughly discredited character and alleged "confession" of Harry Orchard, the prosecution's chief witness. The reports detailed how wonderfully prison life had changed him for the better, his health being "perfect," his mind "clear," "unmistakably serene," and "sane," and his moral make up beautifully tinged with a new glow of "religious fervor," and "exaltation," induced, it was said, by copious study of "ecclesiastical history." Everything possible was said to revive the belief, shown by the responses of the prospective jurymen when under examination to be now long dead, that the prosecution's star witness was a man of honor and unimpeachable reliability. The interview was arranged by Governor Gooding, solely with the purpose of influencing the future jurymen.

Upon this display of fair-mindedness, Judge Wood ordered all the members of the jury and the remainder of the special panel of 100, out of the court during the discussion. Then, and not till then, did Attorney Richardson proceed.

"It became evident in the examination of one of the jurors the other day that there was some prejudice, perhaps, against this man Orchard and his testimony. Thereupon the Governor of this State organizes a party and takes the newspaper fraternity—not all, but the representatives of the Associated Press and that portion of the press which is reporting the trial agreeably and colorably—down to the penitentiary, of which he is the supreme officer, and has them interview this man.

"It was done, your honor, for the express purpose of influencing these jurors, to give credence to his witness."

When Attorney Richardson had concluded, attorney Darrow followed to give further emphasis to the position of the defense in the matter.

"There can be but one purpose in this joint reception of Governor Gooding and his friend Orchard," said he. "It was to influence the case at this time. I scarcely know how to frame my attitude in proper language. It seems to me that this effort to give Orchard credence must have come from the disclosures made here as to the attitude of certain talesmen.

The conclusion of the scene was that Judge Wood instructed the county district attorney to make a thorough investigation of the matter, and then to proceed with full rigor against the responsible persons.

GREAT TRIAL DRAGS ON.

(Continued from page 1.)

He was challenged for cause by the defense because he is in the relation of client with the law firm of Borah, Blake, and Cavanaugh, of which prosecutor Borah is a member. Borah resisted this statement strenuously, but finally in desperation admitted that Cavanaugh represented Clark in a suit concerning a certain McGuinnis estate, and that the interests concerned would be hotly contested. At this confession, the laughter in the court room became irrepressible. Judge Wood asked the juror how he knew that his lawyer, Cavanaugh, was Borah's partner and interested in the fees he would pay. Clark said he didn't know, whereupon the Judge ruled that if no more evidence were advanced he would deny the challenge. Attorney Wilson for the defense argued a supreme court decision of Idaho, in which the same point had been taken cognizance of. The defense was compelled by the Court to pass the juror, but asked leave to reopen for cause later.

The prosecution then excused George Gribble, who had been passed on Friday to fill the first seat emptied by a challenge of the defense. J. C. Declercq was passed by the state in Gribble's place. He was challenged by Atorney Richardson for the defense on the ground of the state's examination, but the challenge was withdrawn till Monday. Declercq had testified that he had expressed an opinion in the case at bar. He is a native of Iowa, and owns his own ranch in Ada county; is a churchman.

Of the ninety-nine special venire men impanelled, only thirty-two yet remain. A new panel may be necessary before the jury is completed.

It was shortly before adjournment that Judge Wood ordered the provisional jury from the room, and announced that County Attorney Koelsch had filed his report on the investigation into Governor Gooding's promotion of an interview Thursday with Harry Orchard. The report, as expected, was a whitewash for Gooding. In making his announcement, however, Judge Wood made no retraction of his declaration that the publication of the Orchard interview and Governor Gooding's statement was highly improper.

Boise, Idaho, May 20.—When Judge Fremont Wood adjourned court in the Haywood case to-day, but nine of the special panel of 100 veniremen were left, making the calling of a new panel almost a certainty.

Fake stories were published here broadcast Saturday and Sunday to the effect that plots were under way to blow up the courthouse and other and sundry portions of Boise, with the famous "Pettibone dope," or "Hell fire." The stories created a sensation here, and are plainly calculated to prepare the public mind for some desperate move of the prosecution. Another possible motive is to discredit The People's reports, as the man with the "dope" is hinted at as being "a reporter for an Eastern socialistic paper." Shoaf, representing the "Appeal to Reason," has helped send the story through the country in even worse form than does the local capitalist press. Shoaf goes so far as to directly name your correspondent as the wicked plotter.

Needless to say, your correspondent has made no such ridiculous threats, but has at all times frowned down all advocacy of physical force propaganda.

The attitude of the prosecution's imported gunmen is increasingly threatening, and every friend of the defense is on constant guard lest he be dragged into a broil which might start the evidently hoped for trouble.

In the examination of jurors to-day, one more peremptory challenge was exercised by the defense and one by the prosecution.

Court opened with the continued examination of George Powell. Powell, who is a farmer, owning his own ranch in Idaho for eleven years, having come here from Iowa, his native State, was challenged for cause by Borah, for the prosecution. Darrow, for the defense, resisted the challenge, and it was gladly withdrawn.

John Fisher, number 10 on the jury, was questioned again by the defense. A witness was produced who testified that Fisher had expressed an opinion on the case, declaring "the defendants should have been strung up in Colorado for the Independence station explosion before they were brought to Idaho." He was challenged for cause by the defense, but Borah resisted, and the challenge was overruled.

The defense then excused Joseph Chinn, whose seat was taken by Lee Schrivener. Schrivener is a farmer and ranch owner, ex-sheriff of Phillips County, Kansas, born in Ohio; was a Methodist eight years ago. He was accepted by both sides after twenty-seven minutes of questioning, one of the shortest examinations in the case.

The next juror to be excused was Griffin, who was challenged peremptorily by the prosecution. John F. Whitlock was under examination for Griffin's seat at adjournment, and will probably be passed. Whitlock is a clerk in a small country town, and claimed to have had lots of experience as a juryman. He is one of the few Democrats who happened to be called on the special panel.

Bulkley Wells, one of the prosecution's big witnesses, has arrived. It will be remembered that Wells was in charge of the train which spirited Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone here out of Denver in the dead of night.

Angus Sutherland, formerly Sheriff of Shoshone county, arrived yesterday, accompanied by A. J. Dunn, postmaster at Wallace and proprietor of the Wallace Press. Both have been summoned as witnesses by the prosecution. Sutherland is now a deputy sheriff, but at the time of the Steunenberg murder he was sheriff.

"SOCIALIST" PRESS IN BOISE.

Representatives of Privately Owned Sheets Harm Cause of Haywood Defense by Their Tactics.

Boise, Idaho, May 21.—The Socialist Party papers' advocating of schemes looking toward physical force programme to rescue Haywood in case of conviction by jury is frowned on by the defense. The statement issued May 1 had Haywood's fullest indorsement. While the Socialist party papers are prating about detectives, they are deluded themselves and are advocating measures which the detectives would welcome. The Socialist party papers in their zeal to promote the interests of their paper and party have hurt the cause of the defense here. Titus was ordered out of defense's office, and Shoaff was told that the defense did not want more of his trash. Shoaff represents the Appeal. The Denver Post contains big interview, Sunday, said to have been given by Shoaff for Socialists. Mrs. Hazlitt says it's the worst blow the party ever received. Every interest is represented here, and wage workers should know their interest cannot be represented by capitalistic correspondents or by ambitious Socalist party politicians advocating measures which will give opportunity for the capitalistic state to inaugurate repressive measures against the working class. Wage workers, beware; America has its Gapons in embryo.

Wade R. Parks.

TO S. L. P. MILITANTS.

The People telegraphic reports of the Haywood trial are comprehensive, and being supplemented with letters interpreting the trial from a class conscious working class standpoint should be given widespread circulation.

We should be in receipt of 500 new subscriptions a week, and hereby call upon all militants to see that the subs are forthcoming. Our efforts are vain if you do not reach out with this news.

Militants of the S. L. P. rally to your duty.

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131 WEST 20TH STREET., NEW YORK.

THE REBEL YELL!

DE LEON RAISES IT AGAINST CAPITALISM IN NEW ORLEANS.

Lecture A Big Success, Despite The Odds—Brewery Workers Invite Him To Address Them—I. W. W. And S. L. P. Now Topic of Working Class Discussion.

New Orleans, May 13.—Hurrah! and likewise I give the Rebel yell! for Daniel De Leon's lectures were a complete success, despite all the odds against us. De Leon not only spoke twice before the Section but also before the Brewery Workers, and by their invitation.

"The working class is on the move"! When they get into full swing, I would rather be a dead dog, and a yellow one at that; I would even rather be a capitalist out and out, than a Gompersite!

The heart of the working class elsewhere would have danced with joy could they have seen the eagerness with which the workers listened to De Leon and the applause with which they aswered the deathblows he dealt to the American Federation of Labor and the Socialist Party.

Again, it was more than amusing to watch the look of wonderment on the faces of the Socialist Party men, when, instead of a "crazy fanatic," they beheld a cool, quiet man step forth, whose undeniable facts, and irresistible logic, demolished their "pure and simple" castles and ground them into dust.

That they, both the "pure and simple unionists" as well as "ballot box stuffers," were whipped to a finish was proven by the fact that, although we BEGGED for questions, not a SINGLE one bearing on the VITAL ISSUES raised was asked; two purely utopian, but one that gave De Leon the opportunity to prove beyond question that the "pure and simple ballot box stuffer" and "pure and simple bomb thrower" were children of the same mother, whose name was Ignorance.

De Leon must have spoken to fully 1000 working people and, as a consequence, the Industrial Workers of the World and the Socialist Labor Party are being discussed all over the city today.

We were, just when De Leon left, considering the advisability of kidnapping him, and keeping him with us, but he pleaded so hard that he wanted to see his family that we relented and let him off, provided he would come back some other day.

The Revolution! the Revolution is here!!

I give the Rebel yell!

Section New Orleans is booming and we will have others soon.

Covington Hall.

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